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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY. It is made to give satisfaction. It is bound to give satisfaction. It does give satisfaction. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI NO. 79 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1918. TWO ANNAS

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[illegible]e object is to make provision for the [illegible]ws of subscribers to a monthly pensi[illegible] Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of [illegible] or creed. Rates of subscription are [illegible] moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in [illegible] the wife predeceased. Twelve months' [illegible] if occupation is lost.

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[illegible]r details apply for a copy of Rules to—

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

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Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

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Agents in Mauritius:
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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

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(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

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Kobe	New York	Tientsin
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Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinantu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Manager.

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(Incorporated in England.)

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BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000

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Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

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Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

[illegible]ved for safe custody and [illegible]s collected for clients.

[illegible] A. E. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

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BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

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Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK.
Manager

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

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HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

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Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. BANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	12,00,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	7,00,00,050.
PAID UP CAPITAL	70,00,005.
Reserve liability of Shareholders.	6,30,00,045.

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Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
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Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., L.L.D.
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F. C. Rimington, Esq.
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The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

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Capital Fully Subscribed	10.00.000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

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By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

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RAE & CO., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents:—Bombay Presidency.
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(1)
YOUR TASTE
(2)
'YOUR STYLE'
(3)
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These have been our Special and Careful Study for years

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILL THEY LOOT AGAIN?

Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think that they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?

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Separate arrangements for Ladies.
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Highly appreciated by the medical world.
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THE FIVE ACES

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TOM MELBOURNE

Present

THE PARSEE BURLESQUE

FRAMJEE'S AUNT

From SURAT.

To-morrow! To-morrow!

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An appetising Menu of

Music, Mirth and Melody.

Watch for particulars in to-morrow's.

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The sum total of their crimes mercilessly exposed.

True Justice meted out to Peg.

Mrs. Zund's Tricks Utterly Thwarted.

Her hopes ruined.

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Fourth and the Last Instalment of

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and

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CASH PRIZES OF RS. 500

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ALHAMBRA CINEMA

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NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

To-night! ***To-night!!***

Four reel Italian Masterpiece

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MASQUERADE at SEA

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beautiful Italian scenery with superb acting, sensations and thrills *a la galore.*

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Episodes 16th, 17th, 18th

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A Romance of the British Empire

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DENNSI EADIE.

2 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

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THREE DAYS MORE—AND THEN FAREWELL!

THE MYSTERIOUS

JUDEX

The adventurous Diana Monte, the charming Jacqueline, the villainous Morales, the stony-hearted Madame Tremeus and the sweet little kids—the whole lot of them will bid you good-bye for aye on Friday next.

The summing-up of this fascinating Serial

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is naturally the strongest and the best part of the whole drama.

One leaves the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

with a sigh of relief and a sigh of satisfaction, that, after all, here below it is not the Evil that always preponderate, it is not the Vice that always succeed.

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EMMY WEHLEN

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"THE TRAIL OF THE SHADOW"

which will take Bombay by storm with its POWERFUL & ROMANTIC TALE OF TREACHERY AND DEVOTION.

Its marvellous photography and scenery amid the wastes of the Great American Desert, and its

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Also the Christie comic

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Prices: Seat in Box Rs. 2, Family Box Rs. 5, STALLS ONE RUPEE, Balcony 8 As. and 4 As. Gallery 2 As.

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EDNA MAY (the "Belle of New York") in

"SALVATION JOAN."

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SEE IT WITHOUT FAIL

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IMPERIAL

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PEARL WHITE

IN

THE FATAL RING

7TH EPISODE. The Signal Lantern. | 8TH EPISODE. The Switch in the Safe.

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EXPLOITS OF MARIEN—Cartoon.

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POPULAR PRICES. Special Matinee Sunday 3-30 p. m. *POPULAR PRICES.*

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You will have a surprise of your life when you will find two GRAY GHOSTS. Find out the Genuine One.

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To-morrow Friday & Saturday

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THE COURT CARDS

and their Joker

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Next Sunday Half Price

MATINEE at 5-30 p. m.

Plan at Rose & Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

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"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

Storm and Rain-proof

From 300 to 2,500 C. P. Ligh

Illustrated Price List Free.

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HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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The Best Brand in Japan; Nothing to match it in quality.

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BOMBAY.

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All kinds of Fruit Jams

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27, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY, 3.

JUDGE BY RESULTS

Read the remarkable testimonials from both medical men and the general public and see what Erectruss has done for those suffering from Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility even after other remedies had failed. Erectruss is the outcome of years of study and research and Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyppraemia," on which it is based, is one of the wonders of medical science.

The Erectruss is a "specialist" itself in all but cost: always handy, a sure and natural cure for these diseases, yet the total cost of an Erectruss is only Rs. 15 (plus postage etc.) a low price indeed for such a miracle-worker. Before you forget, just sit down and write for the Free Descriptive Booklet—it may mean New Life to you. Address to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

Dr. Bier's Erectruss

AMICHAND GOVANJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,

16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd). W. HILL, *Chairman*,

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*,

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL Firm of OCULISTS OPTICIANS.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co

11, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Medows Street, Fort.

The FIRST and ONLY firm that introduced RETINOSCOPY (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay.

Ours is the ONLY FIRM that gives the benefit of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical Professions Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinion we hold is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

WE MAKE all sorts of high quality lenses e.g.

KRYPTOK, and various other forms of bifocal & TORIC SPHERICALS, CYLINDERS, SPHERS CYLINDERS, PRISMS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS in white Lenses.

FOUR WONDERFUL REMEDIES

WITH *Kadi.* NO MORE ASTHMA.

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH COLDS, etc. Thousands cured. INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from grateful patients open to inspection. Rs. 1-8.

"LU-LU" EYE-DROPS.

A safe cure for SORE, INFLAMED, WEAK EYES, GRANULATED LIDS, CORNEA ULCERS, etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents. Re. 1.

RUBY TABLETS. A never failing remedy for MALARIA, INTERMITTENT AND OTHER FEVERS. No family should be without it. As. 8 only.

GUNO. Cures acute cases without COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any internal medicines. PAINLESS POSITIVE CURE in days. MONEY RETURNED IF NOT CURED. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

OF ALL DEALERS OR

D. SPECIFIC CO.

Medows Street, Bombay.

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ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) **8 annas per** *insertion; every additional word* **4 pies.**

Advertisements are not received after 6 *p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.*

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 *per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas* 4 *extra.*

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Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 *per inch.*

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Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 *per inch.*

All advertisments are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, *Medows Street, Bombay.*

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly.. „	16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly .. „	8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly .... „	3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly ....Rs.	5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy ..... ONE Annas.

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continous supply.

LOST.

TWO KEYS of Godrej Safe are LOST. Finder will be rewarded if returned to Messrs. N. K. JAYAKAR & Co., No. 156/158. Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.. 3485

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE WESTERN DAIRY CO., opposite Mazagon Castle, Mazagon, Bombay, under purely European Supervision and Control. DAIRY PRODUCE. Pure Milk and Fresh Butter supplied twice daily to local customers. Milk delivered in securely sealed bottles. Pure Ghee in 1lb. tins nett Re. 1 per lb. PROVISION DEPT: Cheese Bacon, Hams, Teas, Coffees, etc. Best Brands of Australian, American, English and Indian Preserved Goods stocked. Prices on application. Special facilities and prompt attention given to up-country orders.

WE are the largest importers of MOTOR ACCESSORIES of all kinds, including Harvey Frost Specialities and Starrett's Tools, etc., etc. We always hold first quality goods and sell at comparatively moderate prices.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,
Bombay,
Workshop and Garage, Hughes Road.
Telephone No. 3893.
Office and Showrooms,
New Queen's Road.
Telephone No. 2475,
Telegrams "AUTOWORKS."

PORTABLE TYPEWRIIERS:—We have received a few NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS. The National Standard Portable is quite different and distinct from any other writing machine yet produced. The National will be found to give more real value for less money. It is non-folding, compact, has ball-bearing carriage, large ribbon spools, wide universal key-board, two-colour ribbon, back space mechanism, stencil cutting and fully Visible. Weight only 10 lbs. Price Rs. 180 including travelling Case. Buy a National and get more for less Money.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, (B), Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay
Tele: "Writertype."

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showrooms.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dyname, Motor, Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

ALL forms of Opium and Drink habit cured radically, harmlessly and secretly in four weeks. Rs. 7 per week. Two days' treatment free on sending Full descriptions of habit "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta (B.C.) 3153

FREELY DISTRIBUTED. Apply sharp to: G. CHHAGANLAL & Co., Wholesale and Retail Chemists, Princess Street, Bombay, for a Price List of Patent Medicines, Drugs, Perfumery, etc. 3382

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotatio to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED you to purchase at once a WATERPROOF COAT at Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each from our Retail Branch at Kalbadevi Road, Kanta Building, opposite the Edward's Theatre, else the stock will exhauste. Coachmen and Chaffeurs Coats and Caps a speciality. K. C. MARROTT, largest Importer of Second-hand clothing, Bombay. 3313

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest, best, unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc. etc. Better than any other balm in the market. At all chemists and druggists, Japan Insect Powder Company, P. O. Box No. 388, Bombay 1800

MISCELLANEOUS

VIOLIN, MANDOLIN, BANJO, PIANO, taught by C. MENEZES, 4, Harrawalla's Buildings, top floor, Bombay 2. 3482

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SOLICITOR as an assistant in a Solicitor's Firm. Apply Box No. 35, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3488

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 60 p.m. Applicants should state their age and send testimonials to ESMAIL HE MAHOMEDALLY, Govt. Contractor, Deolali Camp. 3452

WANTED for a State Band Goanese first VIOLINISTS, preference given to those able to wind instrument also. Apply with copies of testimonials to the DIRECTOR OF MUSIC, Kapurthala State, Punjab. 3472

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED.—One who has passed Matriculation examination, must be knowing Shorthand and Typewriting. Also an experienced canvasser for a Printing Press. See Mr. JIVRAJ G. NENSEY, (Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay) between 5 to 6 p.m. 3484

WANTED.—A HINDU CLERK having good knowledge of English and Gujerati correspondence and experience in cotton business and of mercantile line to join immediately. Pay according to qualification. Apply Messrs. JETHA DEVJEE & Co., Bhajipala Lane, Mandvi. 3451

WANTED.—ACCOUNTANT, qualified in methods of Commercial Accounting. Preference will be given to a Chartered or Incorporated Accountant. Salary Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 500, by annual increments of Rs. 20. Applications should reach the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, not later than the 22nd April.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent STOREKEEPER for large works out of Bombay. Must be conversant with hardware and electric material and have previous experience as to receipt, custody and issue of all kinds of stores. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary required to Box No. 28, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3465

WANTED—A HINDOO GRADUATE (B.A.), having long experience and Sanskrit as Second Language as Companion and Tutor for the hot season at Mahableshwar. Boarding and lodging free. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 37, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3498

WANTED—A SANITARY INSPECTOR for Viramgam Municipality, pay Rs. 75 plus 20. Only those that have passed Sanitary Surveyor's Examination need apply but preference will be given to one who is also a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Applicants should apply before 15th April, 1918, to the undersigned. CHHOTALAL TRIKAMLAL PARIKH, President, Viramgam Municipality. 3473

WANTED—A good natured, intelligent and experienced L. M. & S. or SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for personal permanent service, pay Rs. 100 and Rs. 45 respectively, with free board and lodge and future prospects, please write immediately to SAVJI GOVIND, first floor, Tribhovan Terraces, Lamington Road. Hindoos and Mahomedans need only apply, very old men need not apply. 3503

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For general office work a PARSI YOUTH, who will also have to do outdoor work and be generally useful. Apply Box No. 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3467

WANTED—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST for a Solicitor's Office. Apply Box No. 39, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3505

WANTED.—A MATE with Master's certificate for a steamer in the upcountry. Apply personally to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 23, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, personally. 3453

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a Second Class Mechanical Engineer, who will shortly be free. Well versed in Gin and Press. Good testimonials. Apply Box No. 34, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3486

WANTED—TUITIONS by an EXPERT in spinning, weaving and dyeing Guarantees sound practical and theoretical knowledge in the above subjects. For further particulars and terms apply to Box No. 947, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 307

COMPETENT experienced Parsee Accountant & Typist, passed Senior Accountancy, wants service. Pay Rupees Fifty. Please write to Box No. 40, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3506

A Young, Honest and Straightforward Hindu of very respectable family desires to be CASHIER, or Secretary in a Firm, Mill or with Private Gentleman. Excellent Testimonials, Credentials and references of letters from high Local Officials. Willing to give security of Rs. 5,000 or even more, if necessary. Please apply stating terms, &c., to Box No. 32, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3480

WANTED.

WANTED—New or second-hand BOILER 30 by 7½ by 160 lbs. or 150 lbs. working pressure. Apply Box No. 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3410

WANTED.—A second-hand MOTOR CYCLE with Side-car in good working order. Apply OOSMAN AHMED, No. 112, Cutlery Bazar. 3487

WANTED.—A second-hand BOILER 30 by 7½ size, 150 to 160 pressure. State full particulars re. age., make, price, etc SETH MANILAL MAGANLAL JAICHAND, Ram Coover Surajmal Devra Building, 2nd floor, Chaupaty, Bombay. 3481

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A commodious RESIDENCE, suitable for a large family, with upto date requirements. Locality preferably Fort, Apollo Bunder or Colaba. Apply with all particulars to Box No. 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3483

AN IMPORTANT NOTE—All pupils, who appeared through our School in the Cambridge Senior Local Exam., last December, have been sent up, this March, to the University Matric Exam., without a single exception. Those ambitious of obtaining this double advantage, should see Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, without delay, for Prospectus and particulars, 259/261, Hornby Rd., Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Wolseley MOTOR CAR 4-5 seater, 4 cylinder, 16 H.P., complete with all necessary things and tools, in very good order. Price Rs. 7,250. Apply to Box No. 25, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—Paulins. Ready-made WATER-PROOF dressed Paulins of any size, immediate delivery at Rs. 3 per sy. yard. For sample apply to E. K. PALIA, Bruce Lane, Fort Bombay. 3384

FOR SALE—A one storied COTTAGE, consisting of two verandahs and three rooms on each floor, inclosed in a compound, situate on Kurla Main Road, about a mile from Kurla Railway Station. Lowest price Rs. 7,000. Apply to A. M. SODDER & Co., Forbes Street, Bombay. 3468

FOR SALE—WATERPROOF OVERCOATS from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each at our Retail Branch, opposite the Edward's Theatre, Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Coachmen and Chaffeurs Coats and Caps a speciality. K. C. MARROTT, largest Importer of second-hand clothing, Bombay. 3314

FOR SALE—5 second-hand HOWARD and BULLOUGHS ROLLER CARDS, 41in. on wire and 1 single verticle Creighton's Opener, both in working order and 2 powerful FANS could be used for cyclone feed to cotton Opener, new from Lord Brothers never used. Apply Box No. 38, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3504

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington No. 7 2 Colours, good as new	140
Underwood No. 5, latest 2 Colours, Fine	190
Remington No. 10, Visible, ...	200
Oliver No. 5 Factory Rebuilt, ...	.....
National Portable, Brand New, ...	180

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
520

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A complete ICE PLANT for making 5 tons ice daily, costing Rs. 1,35,000. now for Rs. 85,000. Ether system. Apply Particulars. PROPRIETOR, Rama Ice Factory, Delhi. 3461.

FOR SALE.—About 100 galvanized iron sheets, size 4ft. x3ft 2in. thick 1/6" weighing each sheet about 1md. 7srs., good for ship making. What offer. Apply PROPRIETOR, Rama Ice Factory, Delhi. 3460

TO BE LET.

FOR HIRE.—32 MOTOR SHEDS at Powala Street, Charni Road. Opp: Ry: Hotel, each separate or two or all 32 together Apply same place. 3450

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—FLATS (available from 1st May) on Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to S. N. DABOLKAR, Chowpaty Road. 3479

ROOMS TO LET at Chowpatty Sea Face. Apply Box No. 36, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3496

LONAVLA HOTEL—Furnished rooms to let for season, few rooms left. Apply JEENA & Co., 34, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 3311

TO BE LET—A GODOWN, 2,000 square feet. Apply for terms DEVRAJ BECHAR, Harihar Nivas, Khetwadi 3rd Lane, Sandhurst Road. 3497

MATHERAN.—TO LET—for the Hot season the magnificent and commodious BUNGALOW, "BARR HOUSE," splendid situation; picturesque view; and exquisitely furnished. Suitable for Rajahs, Princes, etc. For particulars please apply to S. L. PANDAY, 4, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay. 3501

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO LET.

LAND situated to the East of Sion Road, near its junction with Dharavi Road and about three minutes' walk from Sion Station with a godown thereon and admeasuring about 1,800 square yards.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

M. S. BHARUCHA, M.C.E.
Land Manager.
3338

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of entering into agreements to lease plots on this Estate. The lands now offered lie on both sides of Kingsway, near the new site of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the proposed playing fields and are within a few minutes' walk of Matunga Station.

Applications should be made before the 1st May next. Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road.

R. H. A. DELVES,
F. S. I.,
Dy. Land Manager.
2533

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMER.

READY STEAMER for Suez. Intending shippers are requested to apply for freight and passage to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
19th Rampart Row.
3457

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced EUROPEAN MILLER and MANAGER for one of the leading Flour Mills in U. P. Preference will be given to one, who is also an Engineer. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 27 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3459

NOTICE

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC, that Mr. DYALJI ANANDJI, who was a working partner in our Karachi firm under the name of Jetha Devji and Co., Karachi, has been DISMISSED from working partnership from 28th March, and therefore inform the public not to deal with him in any way on our name, and those who will after this publishment, will do at their own risk and a/c, and Messrs. Jetha Devji and Co., is not responsible, in any way for the same.

Further, we withdraw the power-of-attorney given to the said Dyalji Anandji.

JETHA DEVJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 30th March, 1918. 3455

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TENSHIN-MARU," having arrived from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
3297

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PROSPECT MILLS, LD.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE AND COTTON TARES.

ALL the ready stock of Cotton and Yarn Waste and Tares of Full Pressed Cotton Bales will be sold by auction at the Mill premises at De Lisle Road, Parel, on SUNDAY the 7th April, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

Goods can be seen at the Mills.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR & CO.
Agents.
3490

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for construction of Chemical and Physical blocks, as per terms of notice, Specifications and Conditions, copies of which are obtainable at a cost of annas 8 and must be submitted by the 10th of April, 1918, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. with the an earnest money of Rs. 500.

Detailed plans and estimates amounting to nearly 8 lakhs are available for inspection in this office.

JWALA PRASAD.
Superintendent of Works,
Benares Hindu University,
Benares.
3492

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 (Rupees forty only) per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1917, will be paid on or after the 10th April, 1918, to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 20th March, 1918.

By Order of the Board.
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd April, 1918. 3491

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HEHEREBAI, widow of BOMANJI EDULJI CASSINATH, MEHERJIBHOY BOMONJI CASSINATH, JIVAJI DINSHAW GANDHY and BOMANJI SORABJI JAMSETJI, the Executors of the Will and Codicil thereto of Bomonji Edulji Cassinath, deceased, of Bombay Parsi inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to my client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office No. 16, Oak House, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land bearing non-agricultural survey No. 26, situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, in Taluka Salsette, District Thana, admeasuring 1,381 sq. yds. or thereabouts for which building lease dated 5th May, 1910, has been granted by Government for 50 years from 1st August, 1897, upon payment of a lump sum of Rs. 775 together with a chawl of 15 blocks standing thereon bearing No. 166 Hill Road, occupied by Parsees and grocers shop bearing No. 164 Hill Road.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1918.

N. C. DALAL,
Purchaser's Attorney.
3500

INTENDED LEASE OF THE RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS AT POONA.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited by R. D. SETHNA, Esquire, the Receiver appointed by the High Court in Suits No. 678 of 1917 and No. 688 of 1917 for the lease of the Mills and premises known as Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Poona, for the purpose of working of the Mills. Every person desiring to take the lease of the said premises is required to fill in and sign with his name and address the form of tender attached to the particulars and conditions of sale copy whereof can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 from the Receiver at his office at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or from the undersigned at 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

The tender must be sealed and accompanied by a deposit (which deposit shall be returned, if the tender is not accepted), as provided by the Conditions and must be submitted to the said Receiver on or before the 5th day of April, 1918.

The Receiver does not undertake to accept the highest or any tender.

Dated the 20th day of March, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Receiver.

INTENDED LEASE OF THE RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS AT BOMBAY

NOTICE.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited by R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed by the High Court in suits No. 678 of 1917 and No. 688 of 1917 for the lease of the Mills and premises known as Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills Bombay, for the purpose of working of the Mills. Every person desiring to take the lease of the said premises is required to fill in and sign with his name and address the form of tender attached to the Particulars and Conditions of Lease copy whereof can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 from the Receiver at his office at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or from the undersigned at 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

The tender must be sealed and accompanied by a deposit (which deposit will be returned if the tender is not accepted), as provided by the Conditions and must be submitted to the said Receiver on or before the 5th day of April 1918.

The Receiver does not undertake to accept the highest or any tender.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Receiver.
3297

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SITABAI, widow of ATMARAM KRISHNAJI has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, purchase, exchange, gift trust, mortgage, charge, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of non-sanadi Pension and Tax land or ground together with the cocoanut and other trees standing and growing thereon situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containig by admeasurement 755 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by the property of Shankerrao Bhikaji Sirkar and South by the property of the purchasers and on or towards the North by the property of Balkrishna Bapuji Sao and which said piece of land forms a portion of the cart formerly called Sonebhat and now known as Parwati Wadi and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 208, 208, New No. Aa/3860. Old Survey No. 118 and New Survey No. 2A/1525 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 4798 (B), Street No. 127Ac and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1918.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3493

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HOOSEINBHAI LADHABHAI PEERMAHOMED, of Bombay Khoja inhabitant, has contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claim to or upon the said properties by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 30-32-34, Medows Street, and 17-19, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Arthur Road, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 382 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 767 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 228 and 229-230-231 and 232 and Street Nos. 232-234 and in rear, 236 (a), 238-240 and in rear and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Pahaji Sodawaterwalla, on or towards the West by the property of Fazal Peermahomed Mistry, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Ismail Haji Hassum and on or towards the South by Arthur Road, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hosseinbhai Ladhabhai.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1918.

M. V. GOKHALE,
Purchaser's Attorney.
3499

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PESTONJI DOSSABHOY SHROFF, MINOCHEHER JAMSHED SOHRAB KHRAS and Dr. SORABJI PESTONJI SHROFF have contracted to sell to our clients free from all incumbrances the following properties viz (1) All that piece of land enclosed by a compound wall all round and situate on the Palli Danda Road, Danda Saja, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra. District Thana, Taluka Salsette, containing by actual admeasurement two thousand one hundred and eighty-five square yards or thereabouts bearing Danda City Survey No. 155 and Danda Original Revenue Survey No. 162, Pot Nos. 3, 5, and 6 and part of Pot No. 4 together with the bungalow and outhouses thereon standing and bearing Municipal No. 7 and bounded on or towards the East by the land of G. Gonsalves, on or towards the West by the Public Road, called the Palli Danda Road, on or towards the North by the property of Peer Mahomed Buranudin and on or towards the South by the following two properties.

2. All that piece of vacant land situate in Danda Saja in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in District Thana, Taluka Salsette, containing by actual admeasurement one thousand four hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts bearing Danda original Revenue Survey No. 162 part of Pot No. 4 and New Survey No. 162 part of Pot No. 2, together with the well and trees standing thereon and bounded on or towards the East by a tank called Mull-Bar Tame, on or towards the West by the land next hereafter described, on or towards the North partly by the land of G. Gonsalves and partly by the property above described and on or towards the South by the land of Jao Jaral Pauloo bearing Survey No. 176, Pot No. 1 and 3.

3. All that piece or parcel of vacant land consisting of fields situate lying and being on the East side of Palli Danda Road, in the Town of Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Zilla Thana, bearing Original Survey No. 162 part of Pot No. 4 and New survey No. 162 part of Pot No. 2, 3 and 4, admeasuring about one thousand three hundred and fifty-six square yards and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly above described, on or towards the East by the vacant land secondly above described, on or towards the South by the property belonging to Jamietram Jeewanram Solicitor and on or towards the West by the said Palli Danda Road.

All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in, to, or upon the said properties or any part or parts thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to ony such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3494

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 10 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE SHIRTING.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., sell by public auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of Mr. A. Myer and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. H. Kharmoosh and Co.

SA/1213/MM—3 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's white shirting No. 180.
MB/1211/DSL/AL 2 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's white shirting No. 180.
SH/1131/DSL/S—2 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's white shirting No. 170.
SS/1160/R—1 bale of 100 pieces Sassoon's white shirting No. 170.
MB/1182/DSL/AL—2 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's white shirting No. 170.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SALE OF 251 BAGS WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1918, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. at the godown of Thaker Virji Madawji the following:—

By order of Thaker Virji Madawji and on account and at the risk of Thakar Ranchhordas Pursotum.

MR, MBK, Bombay—251 bags white Java sugar ex. s.s. Niel Neilson.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid next day of the sale. The goods will be sold at F. B. H. delivery prices, and subject to payment against delivery order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 11TH LANE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Balbhudra Lalajee Herjee Lalajee and on account and at the risk of Adamalli Allibhoy Suratwalla, Abdullabhoy Hajee Ramjan, Mahomedalli Tyeballi trading under the name of Messrs. S. S. Suratwalla and Co., and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the indenture of Mortgage dated 5th April 1917 sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 118 8/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 11th Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4441, 4442, and New No. 10951, 10952, Old Survey No. 3983, 3984, and New Survey No. 2/6634 and 6635, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 1915 (2) and 1916 and Street No. 15, 17, 19, 21 and bounded on or towards the North by sweepers passage, on or towards the South by Kamatipura 11th Lane, on or towards the East by property of Bai Asbabai, and on or towards the West by property of Narayan Ellapa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa attorneys for Mortgagees at their office in Prince Building Medows Street, Fort Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF 250 BAGS CASIPUR CRYSTAL SUGAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1918, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of Aga Haji Mehedy Isphany and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser:—

Messrs. Mathuradas Bhawan and Co. of Khand Bazaar.

M. M. ISPHANY,
Crystal,
Bombay.

250 bags Casipur Crystal Sugar each 164 lbs. net (2 Bengali maunds), arrived from Calcutta.

The bags are now open for inspection at Shed No. 7, Wari Bunder, G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot. The sale will take at the Rooms of the Auctioneers on the abovementioned day.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day of the sale.

The goods will be sold against Wari Bunder Delivery order and Town Duty and Mukadamage is to be paid by the purchaser.

SALE OF 15 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE SHIRTING.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms the following:—

By order of Mr. A. Meyer and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. H. Kharmoosh and Co.:—

5 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirting 40 yards No. 170.
5 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirting 40 yards, No. 180.

On account and at the risk of Mr. M. A. Sharaf Yezdi:—

5 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirting No. 360.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,004 BAGS JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by public auction at Messrs. Ruttonji Khimji and Co.'s Godown at Khan Bazaar Mandvi, by order of Haji Mirza Mahomed Ali Yezdi and on account and at the risk of Mirza Ahmed Shisho Furuszaday Isphany:—

Ex. S.S. "Neil Nielson."

B. G. M. B. K. Bombay, Made in Java.
251 bags Java White Sugar.
AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

By order of Messrs. Ruttonji Khimji & Co. at their godown at Khan Bazaar Mandvi and on account and at the risk of Mirza Ahmed Isphany.

Ex. S.S. "Neil Nielson."

W. R. M. B. K. Bombay made in Java, 251 bags Java white sugar.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Rahimtoola Abdul Rahim.

Ex. S.S. "Neil Nielson."

P. W. A. M. B. K. Bombay, made in Java 251 bags Java white sugar.

P. W. A. M. B. K. Bombay made in Java 251 bags Java white sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid within 2 days from the date of sale and the goods cleared from the Dock. The above goods will be sold on delivery order.

U. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 RUBIES AND 1 SAPHIRE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Amoolakh Khubchand and on account and at the risk of:—

SETH VISHRAM HARI OF MOGUK.
2 Rubies wg. 6 3/16 Rutties.

NARAYEN SURAJMAL OF NADOD.
1 Ruby wg. 5 27/32 Rutties.
Party concerned.
1 Saphire wg. 52 3/16 Rutties.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES KHAKI GIN 5 BALES KHAKI PAGDI CLOTH AND 3 BALES BLACK GINS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street Fort, by order of Seth Maganlal Dulabhbhai and on account and at the risk of Seth Tulsiram Karamchand trading at present under the name of Seth Tulsiram Jagatram.

2 bales each 30 pieces khaki gin No. 2 and 41 yards.
3 bales each 25 pieces khaki gin No. A. A. A and 41 yards.
4 bales each 25 pieces khaki gin No. B. B. B. and 41 yards.
3 bales each 50 pieces khaki pagdi cloth No B. 10 and 38 yards.
1 bale 50 pieces khaki pagdi cloth No. B 70 and 38 yards.
1 bale 194 pieces khaki pagdi cloth No. B 59 and 22 yards.
3 bales 81 pieces black gin No. 1515 and 41 yards (in good condition.)

TO MILLS, DYERS AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE
of
50 lbs. Metamtraniline Orange Ship Brand 1 lb. tin original packing.
185 lbs. Alpha Naphtylamine Salt in powder 1 lb. tin original packing.
100 lbs. Alpha Naphtylamine Salt.
28 lbs. Alizarine Orange Powder Badishi original packing.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Messrs. MEHTA & Co.'s Auction Rooms at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, Samples on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASKS SPENCE'S LUMP ALUM.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Fredoon and Co. at their Godown at Mandvi Koliwada and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Lalji Devraj and Co.

Ex. S. S. "City of Madras."
100 casks Spence's Lump Alum.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 PACKAGES WHITE NENSOOKHS.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Vallabhdas Hirji and on account and at the risk of Seth Kanyalal Vrijlal.

6 Packages each about 150 Pieces White Nensookhs No. 97000 to 99000 and others.

AUCTION SALE OF 56 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of:—

SHA BHOGILAL CHANDULAL.

EX. S. S. "BLOCHPARTIN."

13 Packages each about 60 Pieces white shirtings No. 5920 or others and 40 yards.

EX. S. S. "CITY OF BRISTOL."

12 Packages each about 60 Pieces white shirtings No. 5920 or others and 40 yards.

EX. S. S. "MAHANANDA."

16 Packages each about 60 Pieces white shirtings No. 5920 or others and 40 yards.

SETH KANYALAL VRIJLAL.

15 Packages each about 50 Pieces white shirtings No. 7815 or others and 42 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE DEED OF MORTGAGE AND IN THE AGREEMENT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the Insolvents (1) Devidutt Premsukhdas, (2) Makhanlal Sundermal, (3) Bhagirathmal Gunpatrai, (4) Gowridutt Ramcharandas and (5) Gajadhar Ramcharandas, traded at Bombay under the name and style of Balmukund Premsukhdas, at Calcutta under the name and style of Ramcharandas Devidutt and at Cawnpore and Ahmedabad under the name and style of Gowridutt Gunpatrai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of April, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the Office of the said Official Assignee in High Court, Bombay, the following:—

(1) All the right, title and interest of the above named Insolvents under the deed of Mortgage dated the 10th day of October, 1917 and made between the Gordhan Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of the one part and Gowridutt Ramcharandas, Gajadhar Ramcharandas, Devidutt Premsukhdas and Bhagirath Gunpatrai of the other part.

(2) All the right, title and interest of the above named Insolvents under the agreement dated the 30th day of April, 1911, and made between Seth Jamnadas Savchand and Seth Manibhai Jesingbhai, the Official Liquidators of the Gordhan Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ld. (in liquidation), of the one part and Seth Devidutt, son of Premsukhdas and managing proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Gowridutt Gunpatrai and Co., consisting of five members (1) Seth Devidutt son of Premsukhdas (2) Nandlal son of Birdichand, (3) Balmukund son of Ramjidas and (4) Gajadhar and (5) Gowridutt, sons of Ramcharandas of the other part.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Official Assignee Bombay at their office at Esplanade Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF THE BOMBAY BRIGADE SUPPLY DePOT.

Under instructions from the Officer in charge, Supplies, Bombay Brigade, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of April 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Bombay Castle behind the Town Hall, Fort.

All the unserviceable articles of the Supply Depot, Sections No. 3 and 4, such as old tins, kettles, buckets, burners, camps, basins lamps and dealwood packing cases, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4088.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO EX. S.S. "CULNA."

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 4th April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms, by order of the concerned the following damaged goods landed ex. s.s. "Culna."

2 cases Eau De Cologne.
2 cases Envelope.
3 cases Venus Hill Mantles.
1 case Tropical Helmets.
1 case Medicine (B. & W.)

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 587-589; Case Nos. 23 Doopgri Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE TENJIBS AND 6 BALES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 15th April, 1918, at 3, p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms by order of the Office concerned & on account and at the risk of Mr. Sulman, Abed, the following goods.

2 Bales Sassoon's White Tenjibs No. 351.
3 Bales Sassoon's White Shirtings No. 1100.
3 Bales Sassoon's White Shirtings No. 170.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 15th April 1918 at 3-15 p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms by order of the Office concerned & on account and at the risk of Mr. Moorad Moossa the following goods:—

5 Bales Sassoon's White Shirtings No. 170.
5 Bales Sassoon's White Shirtings No. 180.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 15th April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Fatechand Khubchand the following goods:—

5 Bales Sassoon's White Shirtings No. 7B.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 3rd April, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 1-30 P.M., (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 1258 BAGS JAVA SUGAR WHITE.

THIS DAY WEDNSEADY, the 3rd April, 1918, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. Elias Haji Umar & Co., at their shop in Khand Bazaar and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Haji Rahimtulla Abdul Rahim.

1,004 Bags White Java Sugar Ex. S.S. "Niel Nielson" C. I. P. Bombay Harbour Delivery Marks S. B. O/D-O/, M.B.K., R.S M.B.K. W.R., M.B.K., P.W.D., M.B.K.

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Dwarkadas Kedarbaksha.

254 Bags White Java Sugar, Mark W.A./ Volkart.

Ex. S.S. "Sumatra."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 5TH APRIL 1918, AT 4 P.M., (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES CONGO PARSI, 1 CASE CONGO HORSE, 1 CASK FAST GREEN, 1 CASK FAST BLUE.

On FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Hargovindas Chhaganlal and on account and at the risk of Thaker Hemraj Jeram:—

1 cask fast green about 361 lbs.
1 cask fast blue about 604 lbs.
5 cases Congo Parsi Pari, about 250 lbs.
1 case Congo Parsi Size Horse about 50 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON SATURDAY 6TH APRIL 1918 3 P.M., (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASKS OF TALLOW.

On SATURDAY the 6th April, 1918, at 3 p.m, (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. V. T. Ramdas and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. M. Roy & Co.—

2 casks tallow about 15 cwts.

Full cash will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1918.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant at 2 p.m. (B. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE NECKLACE SET WITH DIAMONDS AND EMERALDS.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY and Co., Auctioneers. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., at their rooms, Fort, opposite Bank of Bombay.

One very valuable necklace set with diamonds and emeralds.

The necklace is on view.

25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1918.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	..	58,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..	5,000
" to Continent..	..	..	10,000
Futures at New York May	..	..	33.46
" " July	..	..	32.78
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	34.95
" " Orleans	..	..	33.63
Futures at New Orleans May	..	..	32.08
" " July	..	..	31.50
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	..	9½
Demand Bills	..	..	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	92½
			Bales.
Week's Receipts to Japan	..	..	17,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	..	..	1,508,000
" " at Interior Ports	..	..	1,225,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 2.

In spite of the resolution passed at the recent meeting of the cotton trade that no business be done in Good Broach April pending receipt of a reply from Government as to the fixing of a price for this description, business has daily been done in Good Broach April by bazaar traders at prices varying from Rs. 705 to Rs. 715. Such business is much to be deprecated and should be stopped at once.

This morning the nominal quotations were Rs. 795 for Fine Broach May, Rs. 715 for Fine Khamgaon-Akola May, and Rs. 675 for Fine Bengal May. Fine Broach April was quoted Rs. 865. No business was reported during the morning and early afternoon. At Colaba transactions were reported in Fine Broach May at Rs. 798 and later on sellers were asking Rs. 800. Fine Broach April was quoted Rs. 810.

Ready cotton was firm and there was a fair enquiry by exporters and mills. Sellers were asking full prices and were not keen to part with holdings.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach April	..	..	Rs. 810
" " May	..	..	" 800
Good Sawginned Dharwar M. T.	..	..	" 795
" M. G. Coompta	..	..	" 750
" " Westerns	..	..	" 770

9-30 P. M. QUOTATIONS.

Broach Good April	..	..	About 712/20
May Fine	..	..	795/800

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 2nd APRIL 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	695	680	635	590	Ready.
H.G. Sind Punjab ..	685	675	630		"
M.G. Wardha ..		745	725		"
M.G. Nagpore ..		745	725		"
M.G. Yeotmal ..		735			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		725			"
M.G. Amraoti ..		725			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		720	700		"
M.G. Khandesh ..		685			"
M.G. Muthia ..		695			"
M.G. Broach ..	820				Ready.

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 31st March 1918:

Cotton	6,528 bales.	
Wheat	17,253 cwts.	
Linseed	497	"
Rape, &c.	344	"
Gingellyseed	48	"
Poppyseed	515	"
Groundnuts	8,845	"
Castorseed	798	"
Rice	24 526	"
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonseed	Nil	
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	747	"
Jowar	Nil	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	

* These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 2nd April 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G)	685	675	625	595 Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	660	670	620	.. Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	665	.. Ready
Akola Khangaum Karanja (M.G)	..	710	690	.. Ready
Amraoti (M.G.)	..	716	696	.. Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G)	..	720	700	.. Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	725	705	.. Ready
Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.)	..	735	715	.. Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	735	715	.. Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	685	655	.. Ready

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Bombay, April 2.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, 26-8.
Sovereign, 16-5-6.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 103-2.
Silver 1st Sett., 103-2.
Silver 2nd Sett., 103-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft, 1/5 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 192.
3 Months' Sight France, Fr. 198½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 218.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 306-4.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 149½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 144½.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 296½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 93/12.
Ex-Warrant.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 67.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 93.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market opened steady on account of Bears' covering sales, but eased off towards the close owing to speculative sales.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2070, Simplex 767-8, Pearls 555, New Greats 285, Madhavji 1965, Kohinoor 1120, Kasturchand 365, Indian Bleaching 192-8, Finlay 405, Fazulbhoy 750, David 780, Currimbhoy 350, Crescent 247-8, Coorla 710, Century 425, Bombay United 865, Bombay Dyeing 1175, Advance 1150, Katni deferred 1215, Tata ordinary 240, Tata old deferred 1050, Tata new deferred 355, Alcocks 910, Bombay-Burma 1100 D.D.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1955, Morarji 3000, Madhavji 1962-8, Luxmi Cotton 1700, Kasturchand 1175, Indian Bleaching 195, Finlay 410, Fazulbhoy 755, Crescent 250, Century 432-8, Bombay Dyeing 1200, Katni ordinary 227-8, Tata old deferred 1055, Tata new deferred 385, Alcocks 937-8, Tata Hydro 1260, Bombay Tramway 387-8.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 27th March 1918.

LIABILITIES.

			Rs.
Capital			1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund			96,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	5,36,14,915		
" Deposits at Branches ..	1,26,26,658		
			6,62,41,573
Other Deposits			15,72,92,941
Post Bills			8,455
Sundries			16,67,137
		Rs. ..	24,48,08,106

ASSETS.

		Rs.
Government Securities		7,10,77,180
Other authorised Securities		20,85,999
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities		1,99,13,246
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities		7,07,14,654
Bills Discounted and Purchased ..		1,32,65,933
Dead Stock		8,63,682
Stamps		11,537
Bullion		3,185
Balances with other Banks		1,92,314
Sundries		4,82,016
Cash		6,61,90,360
	Rs. ..	24,48,08,106

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The Agent of the Bank has received a telegram from their London Office intimating that at the approaching annual general meeting of Shareholders, the Directors would recommend that a dividend be declared for the past half year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of £1 per share, free of income-tax, that £100,000 be added to the Reserve Fund (making it £2,000,000) that £25,000 be added to Officers' Superannuation Fund, that £40,000 be written off Premises Account, and that £167,261 be carried forward.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

A cable from the London Office of the National Bank of India states that the net profits for the year, including sum brought forward amount to £459,828. The Directors propose a dividend for the half year at sixteen per cent. per annum and a bonus of four per cent., equal to thirty shillings per share, making twenty per cent. for the year free of income-tax, is placed to Reserve Fund £100,000, House Property Account £10,000, Pension Fund £10,000, and carrying forward £139,828.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April 2nd.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	2,944-12
Total up-to-date	26,94,607-4

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 1st April 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.820	Inches
Temperature of Air	79.4	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.6	"
Dew Point	68.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.693	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.4	"
Minimum do.	73.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, NE WNW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	166 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on 24th.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on 24th.	
		Apl.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h.	m.	ft. in.	
Tues.	2	m	1	45	25 10	2	m	7	28	16 2
			2	48a	26 1			7	47a	16 8
Wed.	3	m	2	20	25 1	3	m	7	56	16 8
			3	31a	25 5			8	22a	20 5
Thur.	4	m	3	8	24 5	4	m	9	29	18 0
			4	37a	25 0			10	56a	21 6
Frt.	5	m	4	26	23 11	5	m	10	50	18 7
			6	0a	25 0					
Sat.	6	m	6	3	23 11	6	m	1	2	20 10
			7	18a	25 7			0	38a	18 8
Sun.	7	m	7	36	24 9	7	m	2	1	19 6
			8	24a	26 6			1	54a	18 2
Mon.	8	m	8	48	26 2	8	m	2	49	18 0
			9	15a	27 5			2	54a	17 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Day.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
Tu.	2 (Tuesday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 33m.
W.	3 (Wednesday)	6h. 32m.	6h. 53m.
Th.	4 (Thursday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 53m.
F.	5 (Friday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 54m.
Sa.	6 (Saturday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 54m.
Su.	7 (Sunday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m.
M.	8 (Monday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	April 1918:	4	7	3.1 p.m.
New Moon	"	11	10	4.9 a.m.
First Quarter	"	18	9	37.7 a.m.
Full Moon	"	26	1	35.4 p.m.

At about 23-45 on Sunday while No. 444 up goods train was running between Kandra and Sini six wagons were derailed and damaged blocking the road. Through running was resumed at 16 hours. No one was injured.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 2.

Rainfall has been nearly general in east and north Punjab, hills of United Provinces, Bihar, north Bengal and west Assam. Chief amounts are:—Dhubri one and a half inches; Dinajpur two; Begra, Jalpaiguri and Purnea a half; Mukteswar, Dehra Dun three-quarters; Chakrata and Simla one; Ludhiana a half. Conditions are less unsettled to-day in the Punjab, but a new western disturbance is already affecting Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the Punjab, extension into Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Lower Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd April, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen in the north Punjab. Cloud has decreased and skies are clear or only lightly clouded except locally at Ambala. Humidity continues in excess. Day temperature is considerably below normal throughout, the deficiency ranging up to nearly 20deg. F. at Multan. Night temperature is also in slight defect generally.

The United Provinces.—Skies have cleared, but humidity continues in excess. Temperature has fallen briskly and day temperature is below normal throughout, while night temperature is in defect in the west.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in north Rajputana. Day temperature is in slight defect in Sind and in large defect in Rajputana; night temperature is considerably below the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is in defect at a few stations. Both day and night temperatures are moderately below normal generally.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the southern districts. Day temperature is below the average in the western half of the division; night temperature is also in defect in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in slight defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at most stations. Both day and night temperatures are below normal in the north-west of the division.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the north has disappeared after giving nearly general but light rainfall in the north Punjab. Another disturbance appears to be approaching from Persia. Temperature is much lower than usual in north-west India.

A few thunderstorms may occur in Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 2nd of April, 1918.

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A. M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours | Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date. | Departure 1st

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Homward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 5 p.m.
Anjuman-i-Islam: Prize Distribution, 5-30 p.m.
The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Society—Meeting at Corporation Hall 6 p.m.
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 4.

Sir William Meyer opens the Tata Industrial Bank, Wallace-street, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: "Court Cards" at **9-30 p.m. and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.**
Palace of Varieties: "Framjee's Aunt," Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Ter. minus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30
New Alahambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

DUNKERLEY—Killed in action in France on the 23rd March, Captain Harold Dunkerley, R.A.M.C. aged 28 years, younger son of J. H. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Bombay. By cable from his sorrowing wife.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, to-day, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Managing Director, Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, London, intimates the temporary suspension of acceptance of all homeward deferred and week-end telegrams to, and via the United Kingdom.

PEERBHOY HAJI KHOJA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

One thousand one hundred and seventy-six patients, consisting of 900 women and 276 children took advantage of the Bai Moolbai Peerbhoy Haji Khoja Charitable Dispensary for Khoja Women and Children, for the month of March.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the 51st Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Mr. B. B. Korgaonkar will conduct the opening Divine Service to-day at 6-30 p.m. at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon. The service is open to the public.

RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Corporation Hall this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.). The business of the day will comprise (1) Administration Report of the Central Committee for the year 1917; (2) Election of Office-bearers and other members of the Central Committee.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The following candidates of the First Aid and Home Nursing classes organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association have passed the examinations which were conducted by Dr. A. D. J. Edal Beheram and Lieut. K. S. Patel respectively:—

First Aid:—Messrs. Kalimudin T. Bandukvala; Kaikaus D. Bhagvagar; Mahomed H. Chivni; Rustamji D. Cooper; Chimanlal G. Dalal; Karsonlal K. Dalal; Hormasji N. Daver; Dhirajlal G. Desai; Thakorbhai L. Desai; Khanderao A. Dhairyavan; Kaikobad B. Godrej; Jalejar A. Ghadiali; Laxmidas P. Jai; Erachsha M. Kapadia; Ranchhoddas J. Kapadia; Thakordas P. Kapadia; S. R. Katgeri; R. Krishnaswamyayanger; Vasantlal M. Mesvani; Ramchandra Misra; Naraindas L. Shahani; Champaklal C. Sutaria; Charles D. Uttangi; Minocher R. Vesuna; Kaikhasru C. Wadia; S. S. Nayak.

Home Nursing:—Messrs. Poonja T. Contractor; Kamlaker E. Range; Manecksha S. Daruvala; Narayen G. Katti; Laxman D. Kulkarni; Tamaji N. Kulkarni; Hassan M. Mullan; S. Nandivada; Moreshvar V. Rahalker; Gustad A. Taraporevala.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THIRD DU CASSE PROGRAMME.

The third of Mr. E. H. Du Casse's series of cinema programmes at the Royal Opera House is headed by a remarkable six reel romantic drama called "The Trail of the Shadow." The star is Miss Emmy Wehlen, the celebrated London musical comedy actress, whose beauty and histrionic ability are well known to English play goers. The picture in which she will be introduced to Bombay is full of thrills and is partly enacted in the most lovely scenery in America. The other portion of the story is laid in New York among society folk, and here Miss Wehlen has a fine opportunity of displaying her famous gowns, which are at the height of fashion at this moment. A more varied field could never be found in a single film and nobody who has a taste for the best in cinematography should miss it. A good comic picture, a scenic and the Pathe Gazette complete another long bill, which will only be shown for two nights.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The market for jute mill shares opened steady but prices declined. Coal shares were not much in demand and a fair amount of business was done in miscellaneous securities. The following were latest quotations:—

Coal:—Albion 20/8, Bhalgora 35/8, Bokaro and Ramghur 17/8, Burragarh 5, Huntodih 15/2, Kasta 2/12 p, Raneegunge 44/4.

Jute:—Bally 222, Belvedere ord 975, Clive ord 214, Dalhousie ord 598, Fort William ord 325, Howrah ord 45/4, Kamarhatty ord 580, Kankinarrah ord 718, Lansdowne ord 329, Northbrook ord 49, Reliance ord 43.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 23 Bengal Nagpur Cotton ord 223/8, Bengal Brass 31/8, Cossipur Cotton Gining 43/8, Indian Iron and Steel 7 p, James Glendye 17/8, Surma Valley Saw Mills 19/12, Titaghur Paper ord 369.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66/8 to 66/12 and small lots at Rs. 66/12 to 67.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT: SECOND ROUND.

BHUSAWAL SPORTS CLUB (1) BEAT REPUBLICANS (0)

The last fixture in the second round of the above tournament, that between the Bhusawal Railway Institute team and the local Parsi teams called the Republicans, was played off on the Oval on Tuesday when a rather scraggy yet fairly amusing display of hockey ended in a win for the visitors from Bhusawal by the narrow margin of a goal to nil. The teams were very evenly matched, but the margin of Bhusawal victory just about represents their superiority in forward play over the local combination. Both sides had a fairly equal share in attack, and fumbling, erratic shooting and general weakness in front of goal lost both the teams many open chances. The only point of the evening was scored by C. Gidney during the initial period. After ends had been changed, the Parsi team retaliated and made repeated attempts to get on equal terms but the visiting defence cleared the coast, thus frustrating the concerned efforts of the Republicans. The teams were:—

Bhusawal Sports Club:—Pearman; Winn and Robbins; F. Gidney, J. Gidney and Redmond; Bearcroft, C. Gidney, Goodman, Jillard and Cazlett.

Republicans:—Bhabba; Kanga and Bookbinder; Poonewalla, J. Umrigar and Pavri; Cooper, Dalal, R. Umrigar, Warden and Parekh.

Umpires:—Messrs. Eueston and Kapadia.

TO-DAY'S GAME (THIRD ROUND).
Hindu Gymkhana v. Parsi Cyclists.

THIRD ROUND FIXTURES.

Unless otherwise notified the matches in the above Tournament will be played as follows:—

Wednesday, April 3rd.—Parsi Cyclist Sporting Club v. Hindu Gymkhana.

Thursday, April 4th.—The Rangers v. Lusitanian Sporting Club.

Friday, April 5th.—Parsi Hockey Association v. Bhusawal Railway Institute.

Saturday, April 6th.—Grant Medical College v. The Hornets.

GYMKHANA TENNIS MATCHES.

The following is the result of match played yesterday:—

GENTLEMEN DOUBLE HANDICAP.

E. G. Montgomery and H. G. Cooke beat Captain J. R. D. Webb and F. Barisson 6—4, 6—4.

RAWALPINDI RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAWALPINDI, April 2.

Capt. V. F. Spooner's ST. AUBYN, 12-3, Capt. Bernard 1
Mr. A. V. James' THE COUNT, 9-8, Mr. Drake 2
Capt. T. F. S. Burridge's WHITE PATCH, 10-3, Owner 3
Also ran:—Rupert 12-3, Zaxilla 12-3, Pull Through 10-3.

Betting:—Two against St. Aubyn, threes Tabilla, fours Rupert, The Count, fives White Patch, fifteens Pull Through.

The race:—Won by twenty lengths, ten lengths between the second and third.

Time:—4 mins. 28 3/5 secs.

Hakim Mahamed Yusaf's DILKUSHA, 9-4, Hayhoe 1
Major G. M. Hutton's CAMILLE, 9-13, Capt. Bernard 2
Lieut.-Colonel E. I. Mackenzie's PIE-CRUST, 9-10, Capt. Burridges 3
Also ran: Astronomer 9-13, Cherson Bill 7-10.

Betting:—Two against Dilkusha, threes Cherson Bill, fours Astronomer, Camille, eights Piecrust.

The race:—Won by three-quarters length, one length between the second and third.

Time:—Not taken.

Capt. H. M. Fleming's SAHANA, 8-11, Dick 1
Mr. Sydney Smith's SUIKONG, 7-7, Thakor 2
Messrs. C. Fitch and J. D. Scott's LADY MALWOOD, 9-9, Rose 3
Also ran:—Seaspray 7-5, Neltarine 7-2, Winky 6-0.

Betting:—Evens Lady Malwood, two against Sahana, fours Suikong, sixes Winky, tens the others.

The race:—Won by three-quarters length, the same between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 8 3/5 secs.

Mr. Sydney Smith's AVANTI, 8-3, Thakor 1
Capt. Burridges' LORNA, 8-5, Fitzgibbons 2
Mrs. White's GIPSY KING, 7-5, Melsom 3
Major J. Lee's LITTLE EVA, 7-1, Mossamdin 4
Also ran:—Lady Marchmint 10-7, Maud 9-4, Bonnie Blush 7-11, Lady Lyne 7-7, Sincere 6-3.

Betting:—Two against Gipsy King, threes Lady Marchmint, Sincere, fours Maud, fives Bonnie Blush, sixes Avanti, Lady Lyne, tens the others.

The race:—Won by three-quarters length, half a length between the second and third, a neck between the third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 34 3/5 secs.

Thakur Rajendra Singh's DIANA, 7-6, Melsom 1
Mr. M. Thompson's POMADE, 8-8, Rose Maharaja of Patiala's LEBANON, 9-10, Trahan 2
Mr. A. N. Dass' HOOKKOO, 8-13, Northmore 3
Also ran:—Flamen 10-3, Talcum 10-1, Lock Leven 8-0, Urvashi 6-12, Recovered Silver 6-7.

Betting:—Two to one on Pomade, four against Flamen, Talcum, Hookkoo, fives Lebanon, eights Lock Leven, twelves Diana and others.

The race:—Won by one and a quarter lengths, three-quarters length between the second and third, half a length between the third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 19 3/5 secs.

Capt. F. B. Hayes and Mr. S. M. Thompson's NEWMARKET, 7-12, Rose 1
Sirdar Diyal Singh Chachhis' MOUNT PLEASANT, 9-3, Trahan 2
Mr. Sydney Smith's PERSIA, 7-3, Thakor 3
Also ran:—British 9-9, Pharoah 7-9, Red Spec 7-9.

Betting:—Evens Newmarket, threes against Mount Pleasant, fives Pharoah, sixes British, eights the others.

The race:—Won by a short head, half a length between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 10 1/5 secs.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Nineteen attacks and nineteen deaths occurred from plague on Tuesday the cases being reported as follows:—Sion, one attack, Mandvi, Chukla, Market, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Parel and Worli, one attack and one death each, Fort Northern, one attack and three deaths, Kamatipura, two attacks and one death, Fanaswadi, two attacks and two deaths, Tarwadi, three attacks, Middle and Lower Colaba, three attacks and three deaths and Maratha Hospital, three deaths. Seven attacks and eight deaths occurred from smallpox while Cholera was absent. The total number of deaths from all causes was 145 as against 113 of the corresponding day of last year and 109 of 1916.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR BATLIWALA ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding.

The Committee proceeded with the election of its Chairman for the year 1918-19.

Sir Sassoon J. David, proposing the election of Dr. S. S. Batliwala as Chairman, said Dr. Batliwala had been a member of the Committee for a long time and there was no doubt that he would make a very good Chairman.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, seconding the proposition, said he had no doubt that Dr. Batliwala would worthily maintain the traditions of the chair.

The proposition was carried unanimously, and Dr. Batliwala, taking the chair, said he thanked them for the great honour they had done him by electing him as Chairman of the Standing Committee. He assured them he had taken up this responsible position with great diffidence, knowing fully well that he should have to strive hard to come up to the standard laid down by his distinguished predecessor in the chair. However, he was confident of one thing that if they extended to him their support and co-operation as they had done to his predecessor in office, if their worthy and learned Commissioner should help him in the discharge of his duties and if Mr. Masani, their friend, guide and philosopher, should continue to guide their deliberations, he (the speaker) would spare no pains to steer the barque of the Standing Committee to a safe haven this time next year. Before concluding, he prayed—and he was sure they would join with him in his prayer—that this dreadful war which had been sucking the life-blood of nations might come to a speedy termination in favour of their beloved King and his Allies, during the time of his (the speaker's) tenure of office, and he (the speaker) should be in a position to leave the chair in time of peace and plenty. They had now a very pleasant duty to perform and that was to put on record the valuable services rendered to the Standing Committee during the past year by Mr. Nissim.

MR. NISSIM THANKED.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar moved:—"That the Standing Committee offer their best thanks to Mr. Meyer Nissim for the very valuable services rendered by him as Chairman of the Committee for the past year, and place on record their appreciation of the zeal, ability and courtesy with which he has discharged the arduous duties of his office."

Mr. Dabholkar said the hopes, that they had entertained when they elected Mr. Nissim as their Chairman last year, had been realised and Mr. Nissim had proved an excellent Chairman.

Dr. R. T. Nariman, seconding the proposition, said Mr. Nissim had proved a very successful Chairman.

Mr. H. P. Mody said they all recognised the splendid work which Mr. Nissim had done as Chairman of the Committee and the painstaking manner in which he had discharged his duties there. Mr. Nissim deserved their best thanks.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy, the Hon. Mr. S. K. Barodawala and Mr. A. H. Whyte further supported the proposition.

The Chairman said he endorsed every word that had been said for Mr. Nissim. In Mr. Nissim they had had a chairman conscientious and industrious, having a clear head in matters financial and sound common sense, and he (the speaker) would say without fear of contradiction, that the one quality, that more than any other had contributed to the cordial relations existing between the Chairman and the members of the Standing Committee, was Mr. Nissim's unfailing and inborn civility. He wished Mr. Nissim higher honours in the near future which he richly deserved.

The proposition was carried unanimously, and Mr. Meyer Nissim, in reply, said he was grateful to the members of the Committee for the handsome manner in which they had expressed their appreciation of his services during the past year. It had been to him a great honour to preside over the deliberations of the Committee and to be its spokesman at the meetings of the Corporation. These duties did entail considerable work, but they brought their reward with them in the clearer insight that they enabled one to gain in the affairs of the Municipality and the greater zeal they infused for such work. It gave him much pleasure to find that he had not been so great a failure as he was afraid he might turn out to be. But if in discharging his duties he had achieved any measure of success, he assured his colleagues it was largely due to their hearty co-operation and support, and he took this opportunity of thanking them all for the courtesy and indulgence invariably shown to him by them. He was also much obliged to their energetic Commissioner for his valuable advice and assistance. The Commissioner had been silently doing splendid work. Lastly he (the speaker) said he must not forget their excellent and indispensable Secretary, Mr. Masani, without whom, he (the speaker) could without flattery say, any Chairman would find himself lost. To the Secretary also he (the speaker) returned his best thanks.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

In response to an invitation issued by prominent residents of "B" ward, Bandra, both Mahomedan and Hindu, a large and representative gathering, including a goodly sprinkling of the fair sex, assembled at St. Agnes's School, on the evening of Easter Sunday for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. Ignatius De Monte congratulating him upon his success in the recent municipal by-election. The significance of Mr. De Monte's success will be realized by the fact that he had to contend against no less powerful a competitor than Mr. Robert Conceicao, who for twenty-four years, during which period there were eight elections, had never, even for once, known what defeat was. Mr. De Monte, it will be remembered, scored 108 votes against Mr. Robert Conceicao's 93, and Dr. Tendulkar's modest 83.

STATE-AID TO HOUSING SOCIETIES.

REPRESENTATIONS TO GOVERNMENT CONSIDERED.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association was held yesterday at 6 p.m. at the Improvement Trust Office, under the presidency of Sir M. B. Chaubal, President of the Association, when consideration was given to the representations to be made to Government on State-aid to Housing Societies.

At the outset Mr. J. P. Orr read out a representation which he, as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Association, had addressed on March 15th to the Hon. Sir William Meyer, the Finance Member to the Government of India on the subject of State-aid to Co-operative Housing Societies. In the course of the representation it was stated that the housing problem of Bombay had now reached an acute stage and the present abnormal rise of house rents had, of late, been the most engrossing topic in the city. The agitation against the exactions of landlords had led the local Government to introduce a Bill in their Legislative Council for limiting house rents, but this measure being of a temporary nature would afford only a partial relief, and there was every likelihood of reversion to the present conditions when the new Act became inoperative a year or two after the war. In the opinion of the Association it was a matter of urgent necessity that every possible encouragement should be given to housing enterprise now before the shortage of accommodation became more serious. It was therefore of the highest importance that Government should encourage building enterprise in every possible way, and at this juncture their timely assistance in the way of liberal loans to Co-operative Building Societies on easy terms would, in the opinion of the Association, be likely to yield excellent results in the shape of a rapid extension of buildings for the middle classes who had now felt the severe pinch of high rents. Their only prospect of escape lay in the rapid construction of houses before the conclusion of the war.

LOANS TO CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES.

A co-operative building society for middle class people would probably require Government loan to the extent of 75 per cent. of the cost of the houses to be built; so in an ordinary year Rs. 50 lakhs would not be too much to provide in the Budget for loans to such societies; but in 1918/19 even after obtaining loans, societies would be hampered by the high cost of building. So new buildings would not spring up rapidly and a Budget provision of Rs. 20 lakhs would suffice to make a start on, as an earnest of Government's intention to embark on a regular and continuous policy of State-aid to housing. The Committee trusted that the Finance Member would be able to make, at any rate, some provision under this head in the 1918/19 Budget.

Mr. Orr explained that at the time of sending this representation to the Finance Member there was no time to call a special meeting of the members of the Association to approve it. So he asked them to approve and adopt it now. The representation was then adopted.

ASSESSMENT.

A discussion then took place on the question of the extension of the period of revision of assessment on agricultural land converted into building sites. The Association suggested to the Government that the minimum period should be 99 years, but the latter replied that, under Rulle 56 of the Land Revenue Code, assessment on agricultural lands used for building purposes was guaranteed for a period of 50 years and was liable to revision in accordance with the Land Revenue Code, and they were not therefore inclined to modify this rule. The Association regretted that Government showed no inclination to modify the existing rule on the ground of "some loss to revenue."

After some discussion a committee was appointed to consider all the points involved and to submit a report for consideration at the next meeting of the Association, with a view to making further representation to the Government.

With regard to the proposal of the Association that after the war Government might provide the greater part of the cost of an exhibition of model dwellings of different classes which the Association would undertake to organise, Mr. A. E. Mirams suggested that the idea of holding such an exhibition should not be put off till the end of the war, but that Government be requested to entertain it now.

MOTOR FATALITY ON LANSDOWNE ROAD.

CAR DRIVEN BY A LADY.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of Dhondu Ganu, who was injured by a motor-car belonging to Lieut. Simpson and driven by his wife Mrs. Simpson. Inspector Sykes led the evidence.

Govind Atmaram, p.c. 960A, said he was on Lansdowne Road on the 23rd ultimo about 11 a.m. when he saw a car driven by a European lady coming from Esplanade Road towards Lansdowne Road, and a number of carts loaded with cotton were proceeding towards Colaba. Witness stopped the carts to allow the car to pass. Two men ran across the front of the car and the deceased also did the same. The deceased was knocked down by the car and it passed over his leg. The car was stopped immediately; it was travelling slowly; the deceased was taken to the Hospital where he died subsequently. The driver was sitting by the lady.

Pranlal Meghji, a licensed driver, said he stopped the car as he was sitting by Mrs. Simpson's side; Mrs. Simpson got confused, the car was stopped about four feet from the deceased. The sepoy took the injured man to the hospital. He did not know whether Mrs. Simpson had a license; she had been driving for a long time, and she knew how to drive.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK

SIND CONFERENCE'S SUPPORT TO MOVEMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 1.

The Fifth Sind Provincial Conference at its to-day's sitting passed the following resolution:—

(a) That this Conference records its deliberate conviction that education in India should be under Indian control, based on Indian traditions, suited to the Indian needs and conditions and such as would foster the spirit of independence, self-respect, self-sacrifice and other citizen virtues.

(b) That this Conference is of opinion that the existing system of education under Government control does not satisfy these necessary requirements and, therefore, until national control is effectively secured over the educational system, voluntary organizations, independent of Government control, should be started and developed for the purpose of founding and expounding schools and colleges and for importing general technical and commercial education suited to the needs of the country.

(c) That this Conference records its warm appreciation of the labours of those patriots who are responsible for the formation of the Society for the Promotion of National Education under the presidentship of Sir Rashbehari Ghose and hopes that the public of Sind will heartily support this society and form branches of the same in every town.

(d) That this Conference is highly pleased to find that an institution called a Sind National College and High School has already been started at Hyderabad and hopes that the public of Sind will enthusiastically support this institution and soon start similar institution in others parts of Sind.

(e) That this Conference urges upon the public of Sind and all public institutions in the province the necessity of helping the above society with generous donations and calls upon all patriotic Sindhis to work for the success of the National Education Week.

The proposal was moved by Mr. Santdas Mangharam, second by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta and supported by Mr. Naraindas Vishindas, Seth Lokamal Chellaram and Mr. Abdul Rahman.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The cotton question has now-a-days seriously engaged the attention of all concerned in the same business as the settlement day is fast approaching. Being unable to settle things by themselves, the Controller of Prices has been requested by the Trade to intervene in the matter. In a Goverament communique recently issued all parties concerned have been required to furnish to the Controller of Prices a list of all open contracts on the evening of the 6th April. But by this statement he would not be able to form an exact idea of the actual extent to which speculation has gone in cotton as the 1st April being the day for the settlement of Tezi-mandi contracts, much of the speculative business has been closed on that day. Therefore this fact would not come to the Controller's notice and thus many difficulties would arise in the way of coming to a true solution of the cotton problem. The Tezimandi business is a pure wagering business and on the option day, *viz*, the 1st April, the appliers of Tezi-mandi have to exercise their option as to whether they would purchase or sell the bales on which they applied Tezi-mandi. On the other hand those who eat this Tezi-mandi have to be on their guard while entering into such contracts. This year Tezi-mandi contracts have been very enormous.

The eaters of Tezi-mandi seeing the upward tendency of the market had to make purchases on Tezi-mandi account. On the option day the appliers in view of the market tendency have to sell or purchase the equal number of bales for which they have applied Tezi-mandi and thereby the importance of the fact that a few big brokers and merchants had each entered into such contracts to the extent of hundreds of thousands bales will be greatly minimised when these purchases would fall upon the appliers. These Tezi-mandi contracts greatly swelled the speculation market and thus brought about the present crisis.

This with regard to the many marwari brokers and merchants who simply enter into these forward contracts with no intention of giving or taking deliveries on the due date but their sole aim is to receive and give differences in prices which is purely and genuinely a gamble.

On the other side the Japanese firms and other European export houses which do a good deal of actual business of ready cotton have also been in the bull side this year. This fact unfortunately has helped the greatest in bringing about this catastrophe. They have entered into purchase contracts in extraordinarily large proportion to their actual requirement, the details of which have already appeared in your columns.

It must be remembered that the Bombay market has never followed the fluctuations in the foreign market. Here the market always tended towards the bull side influenced by the heavy purchases of the bulls whereas the foreign markets at times showed considerable decline and thus the bulls never allowed the market to adopt any downward course. Fluctuations have been tremendously heavy in the Good Broach contract prices this year and losses and profits have also been consequently heavy. Had the bulls sacrificed a little of their profits and begun selling the enormous number of bales purchased by them mostly for speculative business and would not have so persistently held their own cause, a decrease in price of cotton must have happened and everything would have been amicably settled between themselves without any intervention of Government.

But as things stand now, Government should not hesitate to arrive at a decision at an early date that is before the 25th April. Otherwise the bulls would take up the room rate too high and a colossal financial crisis would consequently happen.

Under the circumstances it is hoped that the Controller of Prices will minutely scrutinise the purchases made by the big bulls during the year as also the number of open contracts on 31st March, 1918 standing in their books as they alone are responsible for all this crisis created in the market.—Yours, etc.,

A WELL-WISHER.

KAIRA PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

RETURN OF MR. GANDHI.

ELEVEN HUNDRED SIGN THE VOW.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SATYAGRAHA CAMP,
NADIAD, April 1.

The Government officials now seem to be growing desperate. The campaign of coercion has now begun in true earnest. Thirty-four notices to confiscate land have been issued in Navagam, and ten in Pingalaj. In several villages two or three notices for the confiscation of land have been issued either against Home Rulers or against those who have signed the declaration to terrorise the whole village. But it is a matter of satisfaction that the farmers who have signed the declaration are standing firm and show no signs of yielding to threats.

In another instance of coercion or rather oppression an attachment against standing crops and grains in the field has been issued in the village of Limbasi in Matar Taluka. The Commissioner has deemed it essential to resort to such drastic powers given by the Law Revenue Code, to set an example.

Mr. Gandhi has arrived here to-day and has begun to go about again in the villages.

Messrs. Morarji M. Kamdar, Laxmidas Haridas, Mavji Govindji Sheth, Chhubildas Luxmidas Bhimji, Narandas Purshottamdas and Luxmidas Rowjee Tairsee arrived here to-day from Bombay; they have gone out to work in the villages. The following additional volunteers are now working in villages Messrs. Kalidas Jaskaran Zaveri, Madhavlal Nabhubhai Dwivedi, Goculdas T. Talati.

The following is the number of signatures received from respective villages:—

Ajarpara	25	Vadthal	67
Kasar	19	Narsanda	22
Samarkha	18	Ultersanda ...	76
Pausora	75	Vadthal	37
Vadod	24	Nadiad	15
Chikhodra	47	Tranja	25
Machial	14	Sayala	15
Khandhali	19	Vansoli	50
Limbasi	32	Aklacha	31
Torna	131	Sinhuj	34
Kathlal	16	Kathana	49
Navagam & ors.	250		

Villages with less than 10 signatures are not included in the above list. In all eleven hundred farmers have signed the declaration up to date. Their holdings represent 19,000 bighas of land.

ASQUITH AND LLOYD GEORGE

ANGRY ALTERCATION.

In the debate in the House of Commons on February 19th on the subject of Sir William Robertson's position Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to Sir William Robertson's great example. He (Mr. Asquith) could not help wishing that Mr. Lloyd George's speech had been made a week earlier when the Prime Minister refused to define the functions of the Versailles Council. "For asking for this information," declared Mr. Asquith. "I was assailed as a Pacifist and even a Bolo in disguise. Such is the fashion of some important and widely-circulated newspapers, now conducted under the auspices of those who, since last week, have become the custodians of propaganda. (Cheers). It was understood last week that the change decided upon at Versailles had the full assent and approval of all the Governments and military advisers. We now know that this was untrue in regard to Sir William Robertson.

Mr. Lloyd George (interposing).—I thought that the Government had then met all the purely constitutional difficulties, and that there was nothing else left. It was only afterwards that I found that Sir William Robertson regarded the matter differently.

Mr. Asquith: Isn't it a fact that Sir William Robertson intimated on Monday, February 11, that he could not possibly assent to the proposal?

Mr. Lloyd George.—No.

Mr. Asquith: And isn't it a fact that General Sir Henry Wilson had already been sent for to succeed him?

Mr. Lloyd George. The proposal was only made last Saturday, when Sir Douglas Haig came over. It was a surprise to me when resistance developed on the ground of policy.

Mr. Asquith (continuing) pointed out that the United States was refraining from political participation, though its military representatives were partaking in the Versailles Council. "While these schemes," Mr. Asquith went on, "aimed at securing unity of control among the Allies, we went near to sacrificing unity of control in the British army. This is a question of military efficiency, on which soldiers are better judges than politicians. The Government has now taken the responsibility of disregarding the greatest strategic and technical authorities. There is some disquiet in the public mind, owing to the forced retirement of Admiral Lord Jellicoe and Sir William Robertson having been preceded by a virulent and unscrupulous press campaign. It is scarcely adequate compensation that Lord Derby remains at Whitehall, and that Lord Beaverbrook has been entrusted with propaganda work."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Wednesday, 3rd April, 1918.

WHAT OF INDIA?

The question of man-power has been brought to the forefront during the past week to an extent exceeding that of any period since the first momentous months of the war. Though there is every reason to be fully confident of the ultimate victory to the Allied arms—because the resources of the Allies are co-extensive with the determination and the fighting strength of millions of individuals desirous to preserve, or panting for, liberty—it is futile to disguise the fact that, whether that victory comes early or late will depend entirely on the promptitude and thoroughness with which the man-power of the Allies is mobilised and thrown into the scales against the enemy in his last desperate, determined and greatest effort. That is the point which is brought home in the letter which his Majesty has sent to Field-Marshal Haig after his recent visit to the Western Front. While expressing the whole Empire's gratitude to the Army for the skill and courage of its resistance to the enemy's formidable attack, his Majesty appeals to those at Home to ensure that the man-power is adequately maintained. The same supreme need is emphasised in the appeal which the Premier has just addressed to the Pirme Ministers of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and the Newfoundland. After stating that his Government propose to ask Parliament to authorise immediate measures for raising fresh forces at Home, he urges the Dominion Governments to reinforce the troops "in the fullest possible manner and with the smallest possible delay." For "the struggle is only opening and it is our business to see that the armies get the maximum measures of support." And the urgency and the greatness of the need could not have been more forcibly expressed than in the concluding grave words of the Premier's message, which says:

> "Let none think that whatever the remotest Dominions can do now can be too late. Before the campaign is finished the last man may count."

The appeal has been addressed to all the Dominions—small as well as great. India alone has been omitted. The omission would have been deplorable in any event, but in the supreme moment of the Empire's need, it is as reprehensible on the part of the Imperial Government as it is deeply humiliating to this country. The omission cannot be merely due to the accident—for which this country is not to blame—that Indian troops do not happen to be on the Western Front,—except in very small numbers—to share with their British and Colonial comrades the glory and the sacrifice of the ordeal. It cannot have escaped the memory of the Premier that long before the Dominions had orgianised armies of their own, it was India's privilege and honour to despatch the magnificently equipped Expeditionary Force which won undying fame for itself by its timely and devoted assistance to the Empire in its hour of sorest trial. Nor is the Premier unaware that ever since then India has continued to pour forth the blood of her sons in other fields of war, and that, if the number of those who have left her shores to fight for the cause has been limited, the fault has been, as Mr. Montagu said in his memorable speech during the Mespotamia Debate, not that of the people, but of the Government of India. Sufficient tribute cannot be paid to the British troops. As his Majesty says, "though obliged to give ground against sheer weight of numbers, no army could have a better heart, be more brave or more confident." But what of the sacrifice they have had to pay? Need that sacrifice have been paid to the degree that it has been, if the man-power of India had been utilized adequately and on the same terms of equality as that of Britain and the Dominions? Will not the statesmen of Britain be called to account some day for the unnecessary and heavy sacrifice of human life that a policy of bare justice and ordinary statesmanship would have avoided?

It is, however, no use crying over might-have-beens. The occasion demands action—immediate action. The question—and it involves not merely the self-respect of India but also the safety of the Empire and its cause—whether the policy of distrust of Indians in regard to military careers which has cost the Allied arms so dearly by depriving them of what would have been, if properly orginised, its strongest weapon, is still to be allowed to prevail. If it is to prevail, nothing could be a greater humiliation to the Empire than that at this crisis it should appeal to Japan and America when it might avail itself of the millions in this country. More than this, it would be to betray a most eprehensible lack of statesmanship on the part of those in whom the destiny of the Empire is placed. For, after all the determining test is the test of the need itself. The Premier himself says that "the struggle is only opening," that "it is our business to see that the armies get the maximum measure of support," that it is foolish to think that "what even the remotest Dominions can do now can be too late" and that, finally, "before the campaign is finished the last man may count." If this be the measure of the menace to the Empire, should not India be asked and allowed to do her part in averting it? Is she not a part of the Empire? Should the undying shame go recorded in history that while the greatest battle in human history was being fought to save democracy and those fighting on the side of the right were sorely in need of reinforcements, a vast reserve of man-power remained unutilised? What are the Government doing? Are they alive to the danger to the cause of the Allies and to their consequent responsibility? It is time public opinion asserted itself more emphatically than it has yet done.

THE DECIGIVE TEST.

As an extraordinary ante-climax to an article on the financial situation, the burden of which is,—and we quite agree,—the needs of the war first and anything else second, the "Times of India" prints the following:

> But subject to recognition of war service there shall be the minimum possible interference with finance, industry and trade. Some interference there must be. The control of rents is a case in point; of the prices of food-stuffs is another case; many people are pressing for the control of the Broach settlement next month to reduce the losses of the Bears. It is as easy as falling off a log for those who are Bears, or interested in the Bears, to clamour for control, but those who study the situation free from such attractions see the enormous difficulty of taking action without setting up worse evils than the extrication of speculators from their difficulties. The decisive test for Government action is, we suggest, quite simple; it is whether the general interests of the community demand control; if they do not then the course of prices must be left to the operation of the ordinary laws of supply and demand.

It is a pity that people who are anxious to sermonise on the cotton situation cannot get this kink out of their minds, that control of prices is in the interests of the Bears. It way be. Equally, non-control is in the interests of the Bulls, who in this case stand to profit by unlicensed continuance of the reckless speculation that has been in progress. Why drag in the losses of the Bears? The decisive test, as our contenporary says, is whether the general interests of the community demand control. That being so, it is essentially foolish to draw the Bears across the trail. We have denounced, and we shall continue to denounce certain Bull interests, because they are engaged in wild speculative operations which menace the general interests of the community in two ways: one, by threatening a commercial disaster which would gravely affect the financial situation at a time when the Government are about to come on the market for a war loan,—and that is a supreme consideration; and two, because the absolutely artificial inflation of prices must react on the economic situation, causing avoidable suffering to the general community and further goading a population already gravely distracted by the hardships of increased prices and the greed of profiteers.

The remedies that can be applied are fairly simple and are easily comprehensible by those who will free themselves from the silly attraction of supposing that everyone who asks for control of prices is interested in the Bears. We have already pointed out these remedies. First, is the fixing of a maximum price for the Broach settlement, which is advocated by the trade as a whole, as an urgently needed remedy, which must be instantly effective and which is a perfectly simple matter for the Government, if it will only shake itself free of the interested conucils of the Bull sode. Some of the other remedies have been very admirably described in the columns of our contemporary by one of its commercial writers and we are glad to give his suggestions a wider publicity:—"

> There are of course ways of influencing cotton prices, all more or less drastic and entailing hardship on some section of the trade, but if in the public interest it is necessary to regulate the prices of cotton, yarn, and cloth for the protection of the people of India very effective means can be brought to bear. For instance (1) if Government limited the export of cotton to the amount of the surplus left after providing for the wants of Indian Mills up to say 31st December all competition between Indian Mill buyers and export buyers would vanish and that cause of enhancement of rates would be eliminated. Compared with the two following remedies the above is a lenient course. (2) If Government prohibited all export of cotton except for Allied Governments' war purposes it would break the market, as practically the whole cotton supplies of the country would be available for the use of the Indian Mills. (3) If on account being made it were found that the total supplies of raw cotton in India were dangerously low, Government might in addition to method (2) declare itself the buyer of the entire crop and proceed thereafter to ration the Indian Mills. Cotton is war material and Government can name its own price. At about to-day's level the outlay would be enormous but if stocks are low enough to call for such action it would prove a cheap purchase and would avert great hardships hereafter; moreover Government might regard to-day's rates as too high and strike the bargain at a lower figure.

The first remedy, that of fixing a maximum price for the Broach settlement, is, as we have said, sinple enough,—as simple as falling off a log!—and only people interested in keeping up the Bull ramp could have advised our contemporary or the Government to the contrary. To talk about "the difficulty of taking action without setting up worse evils than the extrication of speculators from their difficulties" is mere moonshine. We should like to know what are these "worse evils"? To go on from this to say that "the course of prices must be left to the operation of the ordinary laws of supply and demand" is enough to make angels despair of getting this question considered on the merits of the decisive test, which the "Times of India" rightly urges is the only one that counts. The whole crux of the problem, as we have pointed out from the very beginning, is that the ordinary laws of supply and demand have had little to do with the rushing up of prices that has produced the present crisis. How can you talk of the ordinary laws of supply and demand when you are faced with a ramp by professional speculators dealing in thousands of bales of cotton which have no existence, which the sellers have no thought of delivering and the buyers no thought of taking delivery? Will any one undertake to demonstrate that the price of cotton could have gone to its present dazzling eminence or anywhere near it under the operation of ordinary laws of supply and demand? The question has only to be postulated to exhibit the absurdity of pretending that we are not dealing with a sheer case of gross profiteering at the expense of a long suffering public. We have not an atom of concern for the Bear interests and we must protest against these insidious suggestions that it is only those interested in the Bears, who are clamouring for control. Control, in the interests of the general community, is as essential here, as in the case of prices of any other commodity, if not more so: and it is to us an amazing mystery that Government have lingered so long in taking the first step imperatively demanded to deal with a situation so full of danger.

Notes of the Day.

Workmen Heroes' Fund.

The amount subscribed for the fund to commemorate the heroism of the workmen who lost their lives in the recent fatality at the Simplex Mill amounts to nearly a thousand rupees. As no further subscriptions have been received for some time the fund will be closed after this week. The men's families, we understand, have been amply provided for by the Mill authorities; the fund, therefore, can be devoted exclusively, in accordance with the original suggestion, to the erection of some permanent memorial of the bravery of these humble men. We shall be glad to receive any suggestions as to the form this should take from subscribers to the fund or, indeed, from any of our readers.

The American Troops.

While placing all the American forces at the disposal of General Foch, General Pershing said that the American people were proud to participate in the greatest and grandest battle of history. That is a feeling which the Americans share with all whose hearts burn with passion to fight for the cause of liberty. The intensity of the national desire was strikingly brought home in the American House of Representatives on Saturday. The whole House rose and enthusiastically cheered when a Republican member, whose son is in France, referring to General Pershing's visit to General Foch, said: "Our sole regret is that we have not ten times as many troops over there to help." President Wilson has given a practical manifestation of this national feeling by permitting the brigading of the U. S. troops with the British and French units—a generous and wise decision which is in keeping with the main aim of co-ordinating the military efforts of the Allies, and enables the most effective use to be made of the small number of American troops now at the Front.

Constantine.

An Athens telegram states that a court-martial has ordered the criminal prosecution of Constantine. That is a decision which will not cause surprise. The prosecution will take its due course and the punishment that will be awarded, will be amply deserved. But it will not be enough. No modern King has betrayed the high trust placed in his charge so meanly as Constantine did. He not only thereby brought kingship into discredit, but nearly succeeded in branding the whole Greek nation with the mark of his own treachery. His machinations, too long tolerated, were ultimately frustrated. But the wrong he did to Greece can never be forgotten and will hand down his name to posterity as a by-word.

Indian Women and the Vote.

The Malabar women enjoy a somewhat higher status than that accorded to their sisters in many other parts of the country. They are also comparatively more advanced in education. At a recent meeting of the Calicut Branch of the Women's Indian Association, a resolution was passed protesting against the refusal of the Calicut Municipal Council to give the vote to women tay-payers in Calicut. "It is a recognised principle in Municipal and National Administration," the resolution states, "that taxation without representation is robbery." In a further resolution it was urged that, inasmuch as at least half the population consists of women in whose care is the welfare of children, no enactments respecting the health and prosperity of the people should be passed without consultation with, and the support of, women." This is only one out of many manifestations of the awakening among Indian women.

The Old Story.

The report of the special committee of the Calcutta Corporation on the Bengal Primary Education Bill is not very helpful. It repeats the oft-repeated argument that "before making elementary education compulsory, it is necessary that the existing system should be placed on a more satisfactory footing in the matter of the character of the education given, school accommodation, equipment and training and salary of teachers." These are all very desirable objects and by none desired so much as by those who advocate the introduction of free and compulsory education. But realising, as the latter do, that some education is better than no education, the adoption of the compulsory system cannot wait till the desirable objects referred to are attained.

Matheran Municipality.

The affairs of this little hill station deserve attention from time to time, so we make no apology for referring again to the announcement in the last Government "Gazette" of the formation of a new Municipal Board consisting of eight councillors, of whom five are new members. The eight councillors are Messrs. H. R. Greaves, Cavasji B. Dubash, Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney, P. J. Marzban, Abdul Husein Adamji Peerbhoy and Baban Gokhale and the Reverend Mr. Gomes, the eighth councillor elected by the rate-payers being Mr. B. S. Chinoy. We congratulate the Commissioner, S. D., on the infusion of new blood in the Municipality and hope that the new councillors will be of genuine assistance in managing the affairs of the station. We understand, however, that there is some doubt about the qualification of two out of these new members, as these gentlemen are neither property owners nor rate-payers of Matheran, and it is hoped that any legal flaw there may be in their election will be remedied. We also understand that all the seven councillors do not possess the necessary residential qualification. We presume, however, that the powers that be were alive to all these considerations when making the nominations.

Some Curious Features.

There is, however, one feature of the matter to which attention may be drawn and that is this: We understand that the authorities concerned in the first place approached a well-known solicitor of Bombay, who is also a property owner at Matheran, to accept a councillorship, which, at the earnest request of friends, he agreed to do. But to the great regret of the rate-payers his name is conspicuous by its absence from the list. It is extraordinary that the Superintendent should have offered him the councillorship and then failed to nominate him. Apart from the consideration that in future people to whom such offers are made will be very chary in considering them, the inclusion of a member of the legal profession, as well as an architect, would be of immense benefit to this Municipality, the one in the direction of ensuring due legality of procedure and the other in the way of due attention to the various matters concerning buildings which frequently crop up. Government, however, has not thought fit to take this into consideration. What is more to be regretted is that one of the old councillors, Mr. Sorabji L. Panday, who was on the board for ten years and did sterling service in the interests of the rate-payers, has been deliberately ignored by the Superintendent. This is a matter requiring investigation at the hands of the superior authorities.

Matheran Rate-payers' Association.

We are glad to be able to announce that this Association has at length been formed and there is no doubt that it will supply a long-felt need. The necessity of starting some such organization has long been felt by many persons interested in the station and by many others who have had to suffer in one way or other as lease-holders in connection with various matters affecting their interests on the hill. We think there can be little doubt that the Association is the result of the recent agitation in many quarters against the actions of the powers that be, who rule the destinies of Matheran and of the memorials submitted to Government last year by a large number of prominent lease-holders ventilating their very grave grievances in several matters. These we need not refer to as our readers cannot have forgotten what appeared in our columns in that connection.

Official and Personal.

Sir Edward Gait, Lieutenant-Governor of Behar and Orissa has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate from the 4th of April. Sir Edward Levinge, lately member of the Executive Council who is at present on leave, will act as Lieutenant-Governor.

The 56th brithday of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar was celebrated at Laxmi Vilas Palace, Baroda, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Naidu arrived at Amritsar on Monday and was accorded a reception at the station. She was taken through the principal bazars, where Hindus and Mahomedans gave her a united welcome.

The marriage of Miss Ella Amesbury, daughter of Lieut-Colonel W. Amesbury, S. and T. Corps, Lyallpur, with Mr. Harry Estcourt, I.A.R.O. took place at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, on Tuesday afternoon. Rev. F. O. Proctor officiated at the service which was fully choral.

"GERMANS HELD ON WHO

DESPERATE EFFORTS TO REACH AMIENS FAIL.

A NEW BATTLE OF VERDUN.

SUCCESSFUL FRANCO-BRITISH COUNTER-ATTACKS.

ALLIES GAIN GROUND

The great battle proceeds but the Germans have nowhere achieved their objective, and continue to suffer enormous losses in mass attacks.

A fierce struggle is still going on south of the Somme. Masses of enemy advanced from the direction of Vrely and Bouchoir and in spite of terrific artillery concentration upon them, the enemy penetrated the wood north-east of Moreuil. The situation north of the Somme is still unchanged. There has been local fighting between Moreuil and Hangard in which the British gained considerable ground by successful counter-attacks.

The battle between the Oise and the Avre is still raging, but Allied counter-attacks north of the river Luce re-established the line between Aubercourt and Marcelcave, though the enemy is still in possession of the former along with Demuin.

The French artillery did terrible execution in the fighting on the Avre.

Extremely bitter fighting is reported north of Montdidier on Monday, when the enemy concentrated their efforts particularly between Montdidier and the Peronne-Amiens road and threw in large forces. The French and British troops smashed up the attacking waves, which were unable to emerge into the open.

A French semi-official describes the two routes, firstly, from the South perate effort to reach Amiens along routes, fristly, fristly, from the South along the Avre and, secondly, from the East, along the Luce. In the struggle that has ensued the advantage has been with the Allies.

A German attack after violent bombardment east of Nieuport on Sunday was completely broken by the Belgians.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, April 2, 12-50 p.m.
Recd. 11-40 p.m. April 2.

A semi-official message dated last evening says: The battle of the Somme continued very violently during the last 24 hours. Having failed on Saturday to seize the wooded heights between Montdidier and Lassigny which would have protected them from French counter-attacks and served as a starting point for a further attack, the Germans are now directing their effort entirely towards Amiens and a new battle of Verdun with multiplied forces is beginning.

The enemy proceeds by converging the attacks and is trying particularly to advance by two natural routes. Firstly from the south, northward, following the course of the Avre which passes Moreuil and secondly from the east westward following the course of the Luce which passes Hangard.

The struggle is particularly keen around Hangard from which the Germans have attempted several times to debouch only to be decimated. The last impetuous counter-attack brought the British and French troops back to Hangard. Attacks and counter-attacks succeeded here with fluctuating fortunes but at the end of the day the Allies had gained ground.

The Germans are endeavouring to extend their positions west of Montdidier to which we are very close and where they are invested without being able to debouch. Enemy attacks in the neighbourhood of Albert only amounted to a diversion. Summing up, the Germans are held to-day on the whole front where they have made no progress.

BITTER FIGHTING NORTH OF MONTDIDIER.

ATTACK SMASHED UP BY BRITISH AND FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 2.

This afternoon's French communiqué says yesterday evening and last night extremely bitter fighting continued north of Montdidier. The enemy directed his effort particularly between Montdidier and the Peronne Amiens road and threw in large forces with the intention of widening his gains west of Hangardesanterre. The French and British troops smashed up the attacking waves which were unable to emerge into the open.

A brilliant counter-attack in which the British displayed irresistable dash enabled us completely to drive back the enemy and recapture this village. The struggle was equally violent farther south. Grivesnes, which was the objective of unceasingly renewed attacks which led to hand-to-hand fighting remained in our hands in spite of considerable German losses. No change is reported between Montdidier and Lassigny.

FIGHTING ON MOREUIL-LASSIGNY FRONT.

MOST SANGUINARY CHECK OF THE WAR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 1.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 2.

A semi-official statement published on the evening of the 31st March dealing with the great battle on the Moreuil-Lassigny front says:—

At certain points yesterday our divisions were successful against forces three times their strength. An immense mass of effectives employed against us proved the importance the enemy attached to breaking our front. It was noteworthy, however, at several points notably in the region of Lassigny that the enemy started entrenching in great haste not only immediately on the firing line but also on the second line. Doubtless the Germans in doing this have only in view the warding off of our counter-offensives. Heroic French soldiers with gallant British comrades have inflicted upon the Germans the most sanguinary check of the war. Our line remains firm.

ENEMY PLAN FOR AMIENS FRUSTRATED.

Passing east of Moreuilit follows the heights west of the Avre, west, of Cantigny, then north of Avencourt and south of Orvillers to Blermont, Roye-sur-Matz and Leblencau The battle, the violence of which has not hitherto been equalled and which was intended to bisect the Allied armies and give the Germans possession of the railway at Amiens was a sanguinary defeat for the enemy.

The Crown Prince squandered thousands of lives upon the momentary conquest of three or four villages and the hecatomb will make a tremendous sensation in Germany. On this tenth day of the battle the German offensive was broken against the unflinching defence of our first reserves. The enemy may resume the attempts to break our line at certain points but victory will be ours.

FIRM CONTINUANCE OF ALLIED RESISTANCE.

RESERVES POURING IN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 2.

The latest British and French communiqués are regarded as most heartening since the beginning of the offensive. The firm continuance of strong Allied resistance and the success of the counter-attacks are regarded as hopeful features, although there is no disposition to overlook the crucial fact that vast new assaults are to be expected. Unabated confidence, however, is reposed in the high command under Generalissimo Foch whose appointment is unanimously and warmly greeted.

POSITION STABILIZED NORTH OF SOMME.

Examining the battle situation the papers point out that north of the Somme the position has been stabilized thanks to the redoubtable achievements of the first and the third armies under Generals Horne and Byng respectively and no anxiety is felt respecting that part of the battlefront. South of the Somme the French reserves are pouring in and are having a marked effect in upsetting the German plans.

SUPERIORITY OF ALLIED ARTILLERY.

The latest successes at Moreuil and Piemont are significant as being on the opposite flanks of an insecure German salient whose apex is Montdidier where the Allied position may be restored at any moment. Military writers point out that the Allied heavy artillery is still superior to the enemy's, furthermore the German claims regarding captured prisoners and guns greatly exaggerated. For instance, the former include male French civilians in the abandoned area.

A telegram from Paris says M. Abrami, Under-Secretary for Pensions, stated yesterday that the generals who had returned from the front declared that they had never seen so many German corpses within the space of two kilometres. The German soldiers fought well but did not know how to take tactical advantage of their success.

AMIENS CONSIDERED SAFE.

The Allied artillery had been enfilading the enemy's rear lines for twenty-four hours and Allied reinforcements also supplies and ammunition continued to come up. All troops were confident and completely trusted their leaders.

M. Abrami said Marshal Foch had declared that there was nothing to fear regarding Amiens, indeed Marshal Foch was prepared to guarantee Amiens.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED NEAR ALBERT.

FIGHTING AT MOREUIL AND HANGARD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 12 noon, April 2.

A British afternoon communiqué says the day was comparatively quiet. We repulsed small local attacks this morning in the neighbourhood of Albert the majority of the attackers being killed or wounded.

Local fighting occurred at Moreuil and Hangard where we gained ground by successful counter-attacks.

HARD FIGHTING SOUTH OF SOMME.

EFFECTIVE ANGLO-FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 12 noon, April 2.

The War Office states that the situation north of the Somme is unchanged. Hard fighting took place south of the Somme in the neighbourhood of Moreuil. The British cavalry brilliantly counter-attacking retook the wood between Moreuil and Hangard. The French beat off an attack south of Moreuil.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH COUNTER ATTACK.

ENEMY ASSAULTS REPULSED.

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring to-day says between the Somme and the Ancre it was comparatively quiet yesterday and last night. Southwards there was much desultory and often fierce open fighting. We found the enemy at Bouzincourt massed in great strength supported by machine-guns and fire coming from Albert.

Our counter-attacks north of the river Luce re-established the line between Aubercourt and Marcelcave although we did not quite reach Aubercourt which with Demuin the enemy still holds in force. The extreme south of our line was pressed back on the 30th since when the new position has apparently been maintained.

DETERMINED ENEMY ASSAULTS.

Masses of the enemy yesterday afternoon advanced from the direction of Vrely and Bouchoir. Although the artillery concentrated upon them, they penetrated the wood north-east of Moreuil. A few hours later, big enemy formations west of Albert launched determined assaults but were repeatedly driven back with heavy losses. Our armoured cars did magnificent work in the recent fighting, their machinegun fire adding heavily to the enormous casualty list which has not yet been presented to the German people. The more one hears regarding the onslaught on Arras the more one admires the great resistance to the storm troops. All carried six days' iron rations and an extra pair of boots. They evidently meant to stay.

THE FAILURE AT ARRAS.

Mr. Philip Gibbs says it is now known that the German attempt to take Arras included a simultaneous effort to capture the Vimy Ridge. The severeness of their defeat may be judged from the fact that they employed nineteen divisions backed by bombardment equalling in intensity that on the opening day of the offensive. The London troops swept the advancing waves to pieces until the massacre must have sickened the German command and led to the suspension of operations in order to collect the wounded.

ASSAULT BETWEEN LASSIGNY AND MONTDIDIER.

MELTS AWAY UNDER FRENCH AND CANADIAN FIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 2.

Reuter's correspondent with the French Headquarters, wiring to-day, says the repulse of the German assault yesterday between Lassigny and Montdidier was the severest blow the enemy has suffered since the beginning of the offensive. The attack was conducted in a familiar manner by dense aggregations of troops marching up to the assault in battalions, which literally melted away under the fire of the French and the Canadians. There is no doubt that the enemy suffered terribly and did not gain a single inch of ground.

AN EFFECTIVE BARRIER TO GERMAN ATTACK.

North of Montdidier the Germans hold Cantigny, two miles west of the Avre. The enemy claim to have retaken Mont Renaud, a steep hill overlooking Noyon. Our artillery is beginning to arrive on the Somme-Avre-Lassigny-Montdidier line in great strength and is opposing an effective barrier to the German mass attacks. Hitherto both sides have been obliged to fight supported by the field guns only: now our six-inch and heavy guns have arrived and are wreaking a terrible havoc on the attacking columns. The enemy is also hurrying up the heavy guns.

In to-day's fighting in the Montdidier-Lassigny sector the Germans used six-inch guns for the first time. Eyewitnesses say during the fighting on Friday in this sector our infantry fire caused terrible destruction among the Germans, who attacked with division after division in dense waves for twenty-four hours. The fury of the fighting was indescribable.

FIGHTING WAS LIKE A STORMY SEA.

Aviators say the fighting was like a stormy sea in which the waves of infuriated men sweeping up were rolled back in disorder. Villages were conquered and reconquered again and again. Batteries of '75's were brought into action a few minutes after detraining at the battlefield stations and often the columns advancing to the assault stopped and broke under our machinegun and rifle fire. The fight for Moreuil lasted all day.

The Canadians who were intermingled with French comrades fought like lions to keep the place which had been twice captured by the French and the Canadians and twice lost. Finally khaki and blue triumphed and the village, nearest the point which the enemy reached to Amiens which the German staff particularly coveted, remains in our hands. At Plemont a single French division charged furiously and broke the resistance of two German divisions, recapturing the whole of an important position and taking 700 prisopers. Our troops here and olong the Oise are confident that they have the situations in hand.

SEVERITY OF GERMAN LOSSES.

As illustrating the severity of the German losses during the first three days of this battle many German divisions have been withdrawn on account of the losses; they include 39th, 9th, 13th, 47th, and 5th, the Guards and the Chasseur divisions. Several German divisions vainly asked to be relieved; the 88th division was practically annihilated and the 206th division suffered badly. The 45th reserve was relieved after the loss of half its effectives on the 22nd, and was re-engaged on the 27th. The same day colonels of the first and second Bavarian infantry telegraphed demanding to be relieved owing to losses from the British and French machine-guns, some of their companies being reduced to thirty. The Colonels reminded the General that relief was promised as soon as Jussy was occupied, which is five miles from our original line. They were told that they could not be relieved owing to want of men.

A French officer wounded at Guiscard on the 25th, said 'It was terrifying, tragic, awful; I saw the Germans coming on in columns of battalions with officers riding a thousand yards from our lines and being mown down by our fire."

TROOPS AND TRANSPORT MACHINEGUNNED.

ENEMY STATIONS BOMBED BY AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2, 12-5 a.m.
Recd. 5-25 p.m., April 2.

A British communique regarding aviation says we bombed and machinegunned a large column of troops south of the Somme. We brought down three aeroplanes. Four of ours are missing. Four, previously reported missing, have returned. Night bombers dropped twenty-four tons of bombs on the railway stations at Douai, Cambrai, Bapaume, Itosieres, Thorout and on the docks at Bruges. They machinegunned troops and transport in the neighbourhood of Bapaume and Chaulnes. All returned.

BATTLE NORTH OF MONTDIDIER.

CONTINUES ON WHOLE FRONT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2, 12-5 a.m.
Recd. 5-25 p.m., April 2.

A French communique says the battle continues on the whole front to the north of Montdidier where enemy artillery is particularly active. New attacks delivered by the enemy against Grivennes were all repulsed with heavy losses. In the course of a sharp fighting, British and French troops appreciably progressed at various points between the Somme and Demuin. Five tons of bombs were dropped on enemy cantonments and railway stations in the neighbourhood of St. Quentin, Guiscard and Roye. Aviators frequently machinegunned, bombed and dispersed assemblies of enemy troops. Nine enemy aeroplanes were destroyed. Italian bombarding machines participated in many of these expeditions and carried out numerous raids with magnificent audacity.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

SHELLS WEIGHING QUARTER OF A TON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 2.
Recd. 5-25 p.m., April 2.

Four were killed and nine wounded in yesterday's bombardment in which it is believed four guns were taking part, throwing shells of a quarter [illegible] a quarter of a ton of p[illegible]

POPE PROTESTS AGAINST B[illegible] OF CHURCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 5-25 p.m., April 2.

A telegram from Rome says the Pope has lodged a protest in Berlin against the bombardment of Paris, especially the destruction of churches and the wholesale massacres of people.

THREE TYPES OF GERMAN TANKS.

ORGANISED IN SQUADRONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1, 9-10 p.m.
Recd. 6-5 p.m., April 2.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing this evening says: Although soldiers believe that enemy tanks did not participate in the first German shock, it is certain that German tanks actually partook in the operations. The failure to see them by soldiers was because, instead of accompanying infantry waves, German tanks advanced later with specialist troops to destroy the islets of resistance holding out after the German hordes had submerged our main defences. It is possible that the Germans possess a very large number of tanks. We know beyond doubt that the enemy has tanks which are of three classes.

The first consists of repaired captured tanks from the battle of Cambrai and tanks manufactured according to the model of the British machine. The Second type is the German model, smaller than the British but swifter, better armed and more heavily armoured. The third type are German land cruisers or large model tanks.

AN INNOVATION FOR EFFICIENCY.

The small swift tanks are said to be twenty-six feet long, ten feet wide and eleven high, weighing ten metric tons. Land cruisers are 45 feet long, 13 wide and 13 high. The speed of German tanks varies between four and a half and nine and a half miles an hour. The armament is believed to consist of shortened 77 millimetre guns machineguns and flamethrowers. The latter is an innovation which must add considerably to the efficiency of the tank in clearing trenches owing to the capacity of the tanks which carry big reservoirs of combustible liquid. It is understood that the Germans have introduced a number of improvements including heavier protection against shells and a device enabling the crew to close the tank hermetically when traversing areas of gas. German tanks are organised in squadrons commanded by majors. The officers are volunteers and the men are chiefly specialists, motor mechanics, gunners and machinegunners. In attacks the tanks are designed to advance behind the second or third waves of infantry, while detachments of infantry cover the flanks of the tanks.

DETAILS OF ENEMY TACTICS.

RECKLESS EMPLOYMENT OF MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1, 9-10 p.m.
Recd. 6-5 p.m., April 2.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing this evening says:—

A German order captured on the battlefield describes the order of battle for the German division in the present offensive. The division advances in two regimental groups progressing side by side. The first line of each group consists of one regiment or three battalions of infantry whose task is to advance straight upon their objective regardless of losses leaving the work of reducing our centres of resistance to the specialist detachments following them. These consist first of one company of Stosstruppen, one and a half machinegun companies, half a company of sappers, one detachment of liquid flamethrowers, half a heavy trench mortar company, one battery of light trench mortars and two batteries of what are described as 'infantry guns.' In the reserve come the third infantry regiment and a division five tanks of British origin and an independent group consisting of two cyclist and one Sturmtruppen companies. This division is supported by twelve batteries of field and six of heavy artillery including a battery of eight inch howitzers.

"INFANTRY ARTILLERY."

According to prisoners, a number of enemy battalions have not got special light trenchmortar detachments known as "Infantry Artillery" equipped with two light trench mortars of the new model mounted on specially made wheels and supposed to be capable of firing 20 rounds per minute against tanks and other obstacles. The personnel of each detachment comprises two officers and forty men. It is apparent from the foregoing that the whole apparatus for destroying our centres of resistance has been relegated to the second line. The celebrated Stosstruppen and sappers with explosives and light trench mortars, instead of going first, follow after waves of infantry have swept over the position. The mission of these specialists remains the same. They clear trenches, reduce strong points and bomb recalcitrants in dugouts, but while this is being done the battle is sweeping on miles further, at any rate in anticipation.

It will have been remarked that tanks with flame-throwers follow with reserves only attacking the trenches which have already been passed over by the infantry

[illegible] TREND O[illegible]

ATTEMPT TO WOR[illegible]

(REUTER'S SPECIAL W[illegible]
LONDON
Recd. 8 p.m., A[illegible]

Reuter's correspondent at British quarters telegraphing this evening [illegible] Enemy movements and fighting in the last 24 hours indicate the development of an attempt to work towards Amiens down the Ancre valley and also from the south-west. Great masses of troops continue to concentrate in the region of Albert and fighting is in progress towards Villers-Bretonneux. The enemy is finding serious difficulties in transport work owing to the ceaseless destructive activity of our airmen and also owing to shortage of animals. The enemy is bringing up artillery comparatively slowly and meanwhile is lavishly employing trench mortars. These, however, have a very limited range and require enormous quantities of ammu[illegible] is very bulky.

Australian troops are now [illegible] the thick of the fighting a[illegible] magnificently.

In spite of the southward [illegible] the battle the greatest weigh[illegible] visions remains north of th[illegible] captured documents now reveal that the enemy expected to reach the Somme on the first day of the offensive. By three o'clock this afternoon no fresh infantry attacks of importance were reported against the British although enemy artillery is very active and Arras is being heavily shelled. Delayed resumption of grand operations is of supreme importance to us, giving opportunities of continually strengthening the weakest spots and improving the defence works.

The weather is very fine and visibility is exceptionally good.

It may be recalled that to-day is the date when Hindenburg told a number of German newspaper men that he would enter Paris.

GERMAN DEFEAT AT ARRAS.

GLORIOUS FIGHTING OF BRITISH REGIMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 8 p.m. April 2.

Mr. Philip Gibbs gives a new account of the German defeat at Arras. He mentions the names of the British regiments participating and adds fresh lustre to the defenders' achievements.

The Queen's Westminsters fought the way from the outposts through the enemy.

The London Rifle Brigade successfully held the main defensive line for over nine hours.

The Machinegunners said they were sick of killing.

The Essex Regiment fought like demons in the foremost trenches. One body sent back a message that they were going to fight to the death and none returned.

The Suffolks fought back to back with the Germans on each side of them while the Northumberlands fought until all were killed or wounded.

There was an eight hours' battle round the battalion headquarters of the Scots Fusiliers who gave ground very slowly under enormous odds, killing the enemy all the way.

GALLANT EXPLOITS OF OURMEN

MORE HOPEFUL FUTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 11-40 p.m. April 2.

The comparative lull on the battle front is interpreted as covering preparations for fresh German blows but the fact must not be overlooked that the Allies will equally take advantage of a quieter state of things. The opinion is strengthening that though too sanguine a construction must not be put on the improved note of the battle apparent from the reports of the last two or three days, yet it is justifiable to look forward to the future with less anxiety.

This more cheerful aspect is assisted by President Wilson's decision to permit the brigading of the United States' troops with the British and French units. The generosity and wisdom of President Wilson's step are warmly approved and especially greeted as once more exemplifying the Allied military co-ordination and confidence in reinforcement by recognition of the fact that the authorities are not hesitating to make high military changes in the field where recent experience points to their desirability.

The trust in the Army which has never wavered an iota in the darkest days of the past fortnight has been even strengthened as stories of numberless gallant exploits have come to light from the tale of the general conflict. One of the most noteworthy is that of a certain improvised battalion of Labour Corps and machine gunners mixed who played a small but not an important feature in the battle.

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realisation. The budding activities of our young men entitled them to the whole-souled and unwavering support of a determined and united nation. They looked forward towards their leaders. They wanted opportunities. They wanted field of action. The leaders did not help them; possibly they could not. Thus both the Government and the leaders failed in their duty. For the popular leaders it was a sin of omission but, so far as the Government was concerned, it was a sin of omission and commission. The result was discontent and distrust which under further repression eventually slided into disaffection.

[redacted] dcutta
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[redacted] up for three
[redacted] summary of the
[redacted] ons appeared yester-

[redacted] asm was evinced at the
[redacted] ncial Conference held to-day
[redacted] a, the president and a large
[redacted] of the delegates being members of
Home Rule League. Both the Hon. Mr. Mohendra Chandra Mitra, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and the Hon. Mr. Akhil Chunder Dutt, President, devoted the greater portion of their speeches to condemning strongly the internment policy of Government.

After stating his reasons why India wanted responsible government, the President referred to the opposition to the new policy of Mr. Montagu.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

The President said:—"Brother Delegates, the Anglo-Indian community has declared war against you. Who ever heard of the activities of the European Association? It is all but admitted by its late President that it was at best in a moribund and comatose condition. To it politics was an occasional diversion and never a serious occupation. But all of a sudden in the third week of August last "a small and restless and voiceful class of innovators" has made its meteoric appearance in the Dalhousie Institute—a body of veritable political Rip Van Winkles and is now on the war path. The European Association has now turned over a new leaf in its monotonous and listless career and is girding up its loins to embark upon a political agitation and to deluge the country both here and in England with a persistent flow of its newly acquired oratory. They have now assumed the new role of political agitators. These people are full of patriotism; and if they oppose Home Rule for India they do so not so much in their own interest as in the interest of the masses of this country! But I ask in all seriousness what is their "locus standi"? Have they received any brief from the masses? They say they are the trustees of the cast-enslaved millions. Trustees! who made them trustees? When was the trust deed executed? Is the trust deed genuine? Or is it a forgery out-and-out? The C. I. D. is also a trustee—a most trusted trustee of all the people who have been unjustly interned and deported. The officer in charge of the Dallanda House is also a trustee of all the people who pass their incubation period in that mysterious house. Every Jailor is the accredited trustee of all the prisoners under him. Gentlemen, the Anglo-Indians no more represent the masses.

INDO-BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

"Brother delegates I have not yet come to the end of the long list of our opponents. We have also to fight against Sydenham and Co., of the Indo-British Association—an Association of mushroom growth springing up also after the declaration of the new policy in August last. They consist mostly of retired Civil Servants fatting upon the money paid by the people of India. They have kicked up a row in England and doing their level best to oppose the grant of Self-Government to India. They have become political agitators of a violent character. While in service in India they carried the Anglo-Indian banner throughout their career, opposing any and every scheme of reform, large or small. These birds of passage have now retired from active service; but they cannot allow the solid work of a life-time to be nullified by that impatient idealist Mr. Montagu and others of his school and are now carrying on propagandist work against the movement for Self-Government. Well, gentlemen, you are nursing them with milk and they must bite you. They are of course another edition—a more leisurely and a more resourceful edition of the existing bureaucracy—their unpaid agents in England, doing gratuitous disservice to India which while in service they used to call their land of adoption and which they left for good the very day their service terminated! There is something unholy in the very origin of this association—its object avowedly and professedly being to oppose the just aspirations of one-sixth of the entire human race."

The President then appealed to the leaders to start for England and carry on an organised agitation there for Self-Government. He said that reforms and repression cannot go hand-in-hand together.

FAILURE OF CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION.

"In December, 1884, seventeen true and leading men in India including Babu Surendranath Banerjea met at Bombay and laid the foundation of the Indian National Congress which has during the last 32 years been fighting our constitutional battle. It is idle to disguise the fact that the National Congress failed to evoke a sympathetic response from the Government. The aged, the sober, the wise, and the cool-headed people however did not desert their post. They have carried their constitutional struggle up to now. But the world began to move very fast, the experience of generations became crowded into a few years. Our young men became intoxicated with the new wine of freedom. They became mad for the service of the country, but there was no scope. Their beneficent activities began to extort admiration of the Government itself. But the appreciation of their work was accompanied by a deep distrust. Their activities were viewed with suspicion. Instead of attention from the Government legislation that was already placed before you. Their activities were smothered. They were not allowed to meet and talk and work. Their temperament of the impetuous youth must however find its own outlet. The bureaucracy instead of guiding this new spirit threw all possible obstacles in the way of their self-realisation. The budding activities of our young men entitled them to the whole-souled and unwavering support of a determined and united nation. They looked forward towards their leaders. They wanted opportunities. They wanted field of action. The leaders did not help them; possibly they could not. Thus both the Government and the leaders failed in their duty. For the popular leaders it was a sin of omission but, so far as the Government was concerned, it was a sin of omission and commission. The result was discontent and distrust which under further repression eventually slided into disaffection.

"Discontent leads to constitutional agitation: Constitutional agitation leads to repression: Repression leads to disaffection. Disaffection leads to political crime. Every political crime leads to further repression and every fresh act of repression breeds a more acute form of revolutionary feeling and leads to an expansion of the movement. Thus we are oscillating like a pendulum between the repressive and the revolutionary movements, sometimes the repressive measures getting the better of the revolutionary, and sometimes the revolutionary movement getting the better of the repressive, but each getting stronger and stronger as the result of continuous struggle between the two. Sometimes the police overcome the revolutionary party, and believe that they have annihilated them, but only to be disillusioned by their recrudescence shortly after, in such a form as to elude their grasp and vigilance. In the result both are becoming stronger and stronger. The C. I. D. are being multiplied "ad infinitum." Who knows that the party of violence will not some day burst forth with unexpected and increased virility? In any case the position of the people of the country is anything but enviable.

DECADENCE IN BENGAL PUBLIC LIFE.

"Gentlemen, I have criticised the Government and the bureaucracy freely and without reserve. I should like to say a few words about ourselves. May I have your permission, brother delegates, to make some observations about the public life of Bengal? If we claim the right to criticise the Government whenever they are open to criticism, it is only fair that we should not spare ourselves. Mere criticism of others without self-introspection is bound to produce a demoralising effect on us. There was a time, gentlemen, when Bengal was at the forefront of public life in India. But I am not sure if we are not losing that position. Look at the colossal work which Madras is doing in pushing forward the Home Rule movement. Look at the stupendous organisation in Bombay for carrying on propagandist work throughout that Presidency. Look at the triumphal tour of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Maharastra for organising the people in support of the cause of Home Rule and for raising money towards the expenses of the Home Rule deputation in England. Even the Central Provinces and the Berars have placed one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees in the hands of Mr. Tilak. This ought to be an object-lesson to us. It is no doubt the duty of the Government to kindle a desire for Self-Government in the people. That, of course, you cannot expect here. It is, therefore, all the more our duty to take up this educative work. I know there are difficulties. I know what an amount of attention they will receive from the police. I know the great personal risk of those who will undertake this work. I know they will be shadowed by the C. I. D. I know they will run the risk of losing their personal liberty. I know we will have to fight against heavy odds. But ours is a righteous cause. God is with us, the world marches with us, the time spirit is with us. Brother delegates, if Bengal fails in her duty at this critical juncture of her history, God will curse her. We will be accountable to posterity. Gentlemen, I crave your indulgence to utter one word of caution. We have some shameful counterfeits amongst us who pose as public men in Bengal. You must beware of them. Brother delegates, the public life of Bengal requires complete overhauling.

TO PRESENT A UNITED FRONT.

"I have got still another note of warning to sound. The interest of the country requires that we should work in absolute harmony at this critical time. We cannot afford to have dissension now. Brother delegates, I appeal to you to close up the rank and present a united front. You must fight shoulder-to-shoulder. Our enemies want to divide us, they want to create a gulf between the so-called moderates and the so-called extremists, but, brother delegates, where is the difference of opinion and difference of principles? We are neither moderates nor extremists—we are all Home Rulers. Scratch any Indian, you will find him a Home Ruler. Gentlemen, there is one matter which I feel bound to notice here. I refer to the adminstrative separation of more than five millions of our kith and kin from the parent stock—I mean the people of Sylhet, Cachar and Goalpara under the Assam administrative and of Manbhum and Singbhum under the Lieut.-Governor of Behar and Orissa. This is an old grievance and should be removed. All the Bengali speaking districts should be placed under one provincial administration.

"Brother delegates, it is customary in the presidential address to deal with all matters affecting the well-being of the people and the country, but I have advisedly confined myself only to those two subjects which are now uppermost in the national mind, viz., reform and repression. I have done so to emphasise the supreme importance of the matters. Brother delegates, the people demand that the policy of repression must at once be abandoned and such constitutional reforms must be introduced as will establish complete popular Self-Government. Self-Government conferred on India, will save India and will save the Empire. It is only then that the East and the West in twain will meet. Brother delegates, before I bid good-bye to you I take the liberty of making an appeal to my countrymen. Assert all your lawful rights manfully, offer lawful resistance whenever encroachment is made thereupon, respect the rights of the Europeans, but assert yours. Be polite to all, but not subservient to any. Stand erect and meet everybody as a man should meet a man. Overhaul and purify the public life of Bengal. Be hard task-masters in dealing with the popular representatives and leaders. Let there be no moderates and extremists, but only Home Rulers. Preach the gospel of Home Rule to our people and establish Home Rule Leagues all over the country. Organise a band of political missionaries and sanyasis to carry on this propagandist work and start a daily paper in simple and homely Bengali and thereby educate the masses. Organise a system of national education. Take to commerce and industry and float national banks. Multiply co-operative societies under non-official agency and control. Lift up the depressed classes, improve the sanitation of the villages. Be true to yourself and to your country.

SELF-GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following is the concluding portion of the text of the Self-Government resolution moved by Mr. Surendranath Banerjea; an incomplete text of which appeared in our issue of Monday:—

The Provincial Government as constituted above should be given independent financial powers. Revenues under customs, tributes, railways, posts and telegraphs, should belong to the Government of India, the services being Imperial. Land revenue, revenue from irrigation, excise, salt, forest, assessed taxes, stamps, registration, mines, etc., should belong to the Provincial Government. As the revenue allotted to the Government of India might not be sufficient for its needs, an annual contribution of a definite amount fixed for five years at a time should be made by the Provincial Government to the Government of India. In case of emergency more may have to be contributed. The Provincial Government should have the power of taxation and the power of contracting loans.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS

Although military and naval matters are peculiarly imperial, yet steps should be taken forthwith for the formation and maintenance of an adequate militia, navy and air service in the province on the recommendation and at the cost of the Provincial Government.

The Provincial Council should be given power to amend from time to time notwithstanding anything in the act of Parliament, the constitution of the Provincial Council except as regards the office of the Governor.

WEDDING AT BARODA PALACE

KOLHAPUR HEIR-APPARENT MARRIES PRINCESS INDUMATI.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, April 2.

The marriage of Princess Indumati Devi, the grand-daughter of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda with the heir-apparent of Kolhapur was celebrated with great pomp last night in the presence of a distinguished gathering. H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the bridegroom and a party of about 600 people from Kolhapur arrived here by a special train on Saturday morning. They were met by H. H. the Gaekwar and others and a salute was fired. The party after a visit to the temple went in procession to Nazarbag Palace where they are accomodated. In accordance with the custom yesterday evening, Prince Shivaji, younger brother of the bridegroom proceeded to Indumati Mahal Palace, as *vardhava* and returned with a party to Nazarbag to fetch the bridegroom. The procession left Nazarbag with a grand escort, consisting of infantry and cavalry regiments, gold and silver guns, elephants carrying Kolapur Bhagwa Zanda banner followed by Jileeb and Blunderbuss men, military band, and numerous musicians, behind which came the chopdars and bandars of the bridegroom, and then came the bridegroom on an elephant. In the *Khavas Khana* sat two sardars, son of the Chief of Vishalgadh and Shree Bapu Saheb Gaekwad bearing morchals in their hands, then came on foot their Highnesses of Kolhapur and Indore, Rajas of Mudhol, Jamkhandi and Tanjavar Sardars, officers of Kolhapur and Indore. His Highness the Gaekwad joined the procession at the Club and the Resident joined a little further on. The procession moved through the crowded streets to Indumati Mahal, the annexe of the palace, where all religious ceremonies were held precisely at 6-50 p.m. A salute of 21 guns announced the auspicious event. The spacious square of the Indumati Palace was densely packed to the west side. Facing the east was an earthern platform raised for the ceremony. In the front sat the distinguished guests, ruling princes, European visitors, to the south of the platform was an enclosed square for Maharanis, and principal ladies. The *Kanyadan* or giving away of the bride was performed by his Highness the Maharaja himself. The principal roads were illuminated yesterday. They will be illuminated to-night when the bride will go in procession to Nazarbag. There are festivities and banquets to-day and arena sports to-morrow.

A Poona message says:—

A European lad named West, son of Conductor and Mrs. West, S. and T. Corps, died in the Sassoon Hospital from effects of injury received at hockey. The lad had been a newly entered boarder in the boys' school at Panchgani and is believed to have received a blow from hockey stick in the course of the game. He was brought in an unconscious state to the Poona hospital and succumbed to his injuries.

The death occurred on Monday night at Ootacamund of Gordon Hadfield, retired district Officer, son of Colonel Hadfield, an honorary A. D. C. to the Viceroy.

"HINDVASI" DEPOSITS RS. 2,000

SUPPORT TO SIND PRESS SECURITY FUND.

(From a correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 2.

A security of Rs. 2,000 was deposited to-day by the publisher of the "Hindvasi" before the District Magistrate, Hyderabad. Within a fortnight the public of Sind have subscribed Rs. 6,000 as a nucleus of Press Security Fund for future use. More donations are expected.

The offices of the "Hindi" newspaper weekly of Hyderabad were searched by the police, not of the "Hindvasi" as wrongly reported in the press.

THE RED CROSS NECKLACE.

APPEAL FOR PEARLS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 2.

Lady Pentland has received a cable from Lady Northcliffe on behalf of the Red Cross and Order of St. John asking for help in collecting pearls for the historic Red Cross necklace to be held for the benefit of the sick and the wounded. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and H. R. H. Princess Victoria who is president have already given beautiful pearls.

SERVICES OF MADRAS HOSPITAL SHIPS.

THANKS OF THE ARMY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 2.

The General Officer Commanding Mesopotamia in a letter to H. E. the Governor speaks appreciatively of the services of the hospital ships Sikkim and Madras and the Madras Gardeners' Corps and expresses the thanks of the Army in Mesopotamia to the subscribers of the Madras War Fund for their liberality.

SINKING OF THE TITHOMUS.

TORPEDOED BY A SUBMARINE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 12 noon, April 2.

The Admiralty states that a submarine torpedoed and sank the armed boarding steamer Tithomus on the 28th. One officer and three men were lost.

GERMANS' HEAVY CASUALTIES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 1.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London Correspondent cables:—

The British wounded arriving in London recount their experience of the great fight. One tells how a hundred machine-guns in his trench fired on dense masses of the enemy to the right and left throughout the first day and night, piling up dead men and horses every hour. Another tells of the Germans dancing before machine-gun-fire as though drugged. Last evening's German papers unanimously dwelt on the increasing difficulties of the German advance and warned the public that the rate of progress must decrease.

Hospital accommodation provided by the Germans in Northern France is already filled and the passage of a stream of long hospital-trains bound for Germany is reported from Holland. So many wounded have been taken to Belgium that the reports thence state that none are being sent home.

MAN WHO MADE GOOD.

Colonel Edward Parker England whose reinstatement by the King from private to Lieutenant-Colonel rivals the story of Colonel Elkington as one of the personal romances of the war, told mo of his adventures while serving in the ranks, writes the Chichester correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

"It would not be true to say I did not want to be reinstated," said Colonel England, "but I did not serve as a private with that end in view, I did not ask to be reinstated, and his Majesty's action was totally unexpected. I wanted to go out with the armoured cars, and I was promised that I should do so, but that was found impossible, so I got myself sent out to South Africa, and was attached as a scout to the South African Horse. For over a year we went through all the fighting that took place, first under General Smuts and then under Sir Jacobus van Deventer. We mounted troops were in constant touch with the enemy, and were "scraping" with them during the long trek from British East Africa almost down to the Portuguese border. But the country was unfavourable for mounted troops, all our horses died off, our remounts suffered the same fate, and eventually the remnants of us left by sickness and wounds were recalled. As far as I was concerned, the fight was over there, and all I was anxious to do was to get back to France. Being invalided home gave me the chance, for after some weeks in hospital, I rejoined the Mounted Transport section of the A. S. C., and was then sent out to France and transferred to the Devonshire Regiment. I thoroughly enjoyed my few months with the Devons. They were in all the fighting at Bullecourt and afterwards to the south-east of Ypres, and it was in the operations at Passchendaele on the 4th October, that I was wounded."

Colonel England's right arm and shoulder were shattered by shrapnel, while a bullet penetrated one of his lungs, remaining there several weeks before the doctors could extract it. "I first heard of my reinstatement through a formal letter from the War Office," added the Colonel. "A great surprise? Yes, I had no idea at all that anything of the kind was contemplated; I never asked for it, and did not intend to do so. I am very glad to be able to say that."

GERMAN ATTACK EAST OF NIEUPORT.

COMPLETELY BROKEN BY BELGIANS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 2.

A Belgian communiqué says a German attack after violent bombardment east of Nieuport on the night of the 31st was completely broken.

MORE AMERICAN DIVISIONS FOR WEST FRONT.

IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT WITH DR. WILSON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 12 noon, April 2.

The Pressbureau announces that as a result of the communications between President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George and consultations with the American representatives in London, Versailles and the West front important decisions have been reached whereby large forces of trained Americans can be brought to the assistance of the Allies. America is not only sending large numbers of battalions in the coming critical months but has agreed that such regiments as cannot be used in purely American divisions shall be brigaded with the British and the French while necessity lasts. Thus troops not yet trained to fight as divisions will form a part of the seasoned divisions until they have completed the training and General Pershing wishes to withdraw them and build up an American army. Throughout the discussions President Wilson has shown the greatest anxiety to do the utmost to assist the Allies.

Although the arrangement is of vital importance it will not diminish the need for the further raising of troops in Britain which has already been foreshadowed.

ALLIED STAND AGAINST NEW OFFENSIVE.

U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, April 1.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 2.

The War Department's weekly review says Field-Marshal Haig in spite of great difficulties has maintained the basic order of the battle, while withdrawing to securer positions. So long as the Allied armies are able to manoeuvre with consistent unity and flexibility shown in the recent engagements, so long will victory elude the enemy. However, as the latter has staked his fortunes on the success of the Spring campaign and apparently is determined to force a decision or prove to his own satisfaction that he is unable to do so, we must be prepared in the event of his failure to secure the major results in the present theatre to find that he will attempt a further offensive in an adjacent area. Our resources have been placed unreservedly at the disposal of the Allies and our divisions will therefore now be used, if needed. Meantime our troops are taking their places in the other parts of the line.

GERMAN DISPUTE FOR AIR SUPREMACY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., April 2.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphs:—The Germans have begun a dispute for air supremacy which the British and French have maintained for the first ten days of the battle. The champion airman Richtofen appeared in command of a powerful squadron of fighting planes.

Recently French airmen have descended as low as sixty feet where they have wrought havoc among enemy columns and created invaluable delay in enemy progress.

Our planes accurately located the commencements of trenches which the Germans have begun.

A GREEMENT OF LABOUR IN U. S.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BANNED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 5-25 p.m., April 2.

A telegram to the "Times" from Washington says the Secretary for Labour announces that an agreement is signed under which during the war, strikes and lockouts are banned, union rights fully recognised, and men and women equally paid.

DISORDERS IN CHINA.

NORTHERNERS RECAPTURE CHANGSA

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PEKING, April 1.
Recd. 5-25 p.m., April 2.

The northerners have recaptured Changsa after a little fighting.

NEW MILITARY SERVICE BILL

AGE-LIMIT RAISED TO FIFTY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 5-25 p.m., April 2.

The "Times" says the agelimit under the Military Service Bill will be fifty.

HORRID TALE OF GERMAN BUTCHERY.

FIRE IN A SEAMEN'S PRISON CAMP.

INMATES BAYONETTED AND BURNT TO DEATH.

(Reuter's Telegram.

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 2.

The Government has issued the statements received through the Dutch Legation in Berlin of eight Spanish and two other war prisoners at the seamen's prison camp at Brandenburg, confirming recently the published story of the awful death of six Russian, one French and one English seamen in that camp. The victims were shut up in a dungeon for alleged insubordination and a fire broke out. The sentry outside gave no heed to the prisoners' shouts to be let out. When the smoke was choking the inmates the Englishman broke a small window with the idea of freeing himself and his comrades, and leant out of the window whereupon the sentry bayonetted him in the chest. A revolting struggle followed, the other prisoners attempting to escape and being repeatedly bayonetted till they fell back into the flames and were burnt to death.

PRINCE OF WALES.

APPOINTED CADET COLONEL-IN-CHIEF

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 2.

The PressBureau announces that the Prince of Wales has been appointed Cadet Colonel-in-Chief of the cadet corps of the United Kingdom.

PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ENEMY PRISONERS AND GUNS TAKE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 11-40 p.m. April 2.

A Mesopotamia official communiqué says: We are now seventy-three miles beyond Ana. We have captured a few more Germans, also two four-inch guns mounted on river boats.

KING'S MESSAGE TO TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

SPLENDID PROGRESS COMMENDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 5-25 p.m., April 2.

The King has sent the following message to the Commander-in-Chief in Mesopotamia:

In the midst of the great struggle in Western Europe, I wish to assure you that I follow with constant interest the splendid progress made by the gallant troops under your command. I congratulate you and all ranks on the success of your latest achievements.

RUSSO-RUMANIAN TREATY.

EVACUATION OF BESSARABIA AND NO OFFENSIVE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MOSCOW, April 1.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 2.

It is officially stated that the Russo-Rumanian treaty regarding Bessarabia provides that the Rumanian troops except ten thousand, guarding the railways will evacuate Bessarabia, within two months and that Roumania will neither take nor assist any offensive movement against the Soviets.

BOLSHEVIKS RETAKE ODESSA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MOSCOW, Mar. 31.
Recd. 5-25 p.m., April 2.

After a brief naval artillery fire Bolshevik Bluej ackets recaptured Odessa.

SPECIAL CLAUSE IN RUSSO-RUMANIAN TREATY.

FOR CO-OPERATION OF HIGH COMMANDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 2, 12-5 a.m.
Recd. 5-25 p.m., April 2.

The Russo-Rumanian treaty further provides for contact between Russian and Roumanian high commands in the event of parallel action against the Central Powers and the establishment of commissions on which British, French and American representatives sit with a view to the settlement of disputes which may arise in the federation of Russian councils.

RED GUARDS IN FINLAND.

GERMAN THREAT TO RUSSIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1, 6-25 a.m.
Recd. 11-40 p.m. April 2.

A wireless German official message says that Germany has notified Russia that unless she is able to prevent the Red Guards from pouring into and over-running Finland, the German Government will take measures to secure the conditions provided for in the peace treaty.

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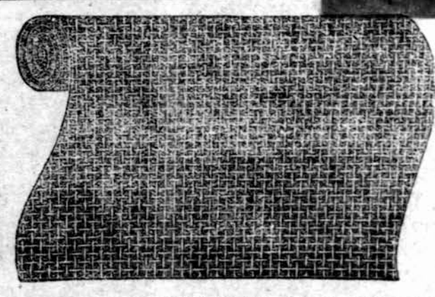

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SERIAL STORY.

THE MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER*

BY E. R. PUNSHON.

(Special for "The Bombay Chronicle.")

CHAPTER XV.

THE MOTOR CYCLIST.

Within half an hour of Gertrude's departure from Mayfair Square, Hugh was driving as fast as fear of police traps permitted to the Chiltern Hills and Dorine's place of refuge.

The drive began badly for as he started he as nearly as possible killed a motor cyclist who came quickly out of a side street, and again on the way, in passing through a village, he barely escaped collision with the same cyclist whose route it seemed was the same as his.

He avoided the collision mechanically, scarcely conscious of what he did or how he drove. The one thought in his mind was that if he married Dorine he would plunge into hopeless ruin himself, his parents, his family, all who had trusted him, and that if he did not he would be false to the love that had risen on his life as the glorious sun rises in the morning and brings a new day.

Swiftly he drove and straight on, never, looking behind so that he remained quite unaware of the motor cyclist who hung a little in the rear, keeping him in sight and never coming too near. Hugh knew the road well and before he came to the village he turned off the highway down a side path that led direct to Tanner's farm, and the motor cyclist, having seen him alight, rode on to the village and bewildered and distressed the local post-mistress by insisting on sending off a long telegram in cypher.

The sound of Hugh's approach brought Mrs. Tanner to the door and she waved to him welcomingly. Hugh left the car at the farm gate and strode across the yard and Mrs. Tanner said with beaming smiles:—

"Eh, Mr. Hugh, I said for sure you would be back this day."

"How is Miss Dorine?" Hugh asked.

"She slept till noon, poor lamb," answered Mrs. Tanner whose motherly heart had been soon won over. "She's been sitting with me in the kitchen till we heard you coming and now she's in the parlow and says she mustn't see you."

"Why?" asked Hugh quickly.

"Bless you, I was the same," answered Mrs. Tanner, "there was times James came to see me I would have sunk into the earth to hide if I could—but I'd have expected him to follow."

She laughed in a jolly way and stood aside to let Hugh enter.

"You know which is the parlour, Mr. Hugh," she said. "I'll be getting supper."

She vanished and Hugh tapped at the door of the parlour. There was no answer so he tapped again and then opened it and entered. Dorine was standing by the window, her hands clasped on her breast, her expression full of distress and fear, and whatever misgivings or hesitations or doubts Hugh had experienced before, vanished utterly as he saw her. He crossed the room quickly, his heart full of love and pity and a great yearning, and though she made a little gesture to keep him off he took her in his arms and held her closely to him.

"My love, my own," he said and for one brief moment she allowed herself to be so held and to dream of peace and joy and tranquil happiness.

Then she freed herself and looking at him with a grave and gentle resolution she said:—

"Mr. Strange, you must not do that. You have been very kind and good to me and I am deeply, deeply grateful, but I must go away and we must never see each other again."

He took her hand and holding it firmly he said:—

"Do you not know that I love you?"

She became even paler than before but she did not answer.

"Do you not know you love me?" he asked, superbly confident.

She started violently and with a sudden movement she wrenched her hand free. She put her hands to her face, covering it, and he saw that she was weeping silently.

"Then," he said slowly and very gravely, "there could be no greater wrong than for us to separate."

Still she did not speak or look at him. He went on presently.

"Dorine, we must be perfectly frank with each other. I am going to be quite frank with you. But first of all I know very well what you are thinking about. It is your father, isn't it? Well, I am afraid there can be no doubt that he is a criminal."

"A thief," she interrupted, "and I am the daughter of a thief."

"If you were that ten times over, what difference would it make to you, you? There is something much more serious I have to tell you, something that is a real difficulty. Not that it matters really for I shall marry you all the same because there is nothing that can keep us apart so long as we are true to each other. All the same there is a real difficulty and it is on my side."

She took her hands from her face and looked at him with an alarmed and startled air.

"You are married already?" she asked.

"No, no," he answered, "but when I first saw you, I was engaged."

"Engaged?" she repeated.

"Yes, you see there are troubles and difficulties on my side you must overlook."

He took her hand again and drew her to sit beside him on the sofa. Quickly and briefly he told her how his engagement to Gertrude Guyers had come about. He told her everything quite frankly and when he had finished she remained silent for some minutes. Looking at him presently she said:—

"Then you promised Miss Guyers—"

"It was a mutual arrangement," he interrupted quickly. "I have told her I cannot keep it."

"But she still wishes to?"

"She says so," he answered, frowning in perplexity, "and yet I can swear she hates me."

Dorine shook her head.

"Well, she does." Hugh insisted. "You should have seen her look at me. . . I tell you she looked like murder."

Dorine still shook her head. She was certain that no one could hate Hugh and very especially certain that this Miss Guyers did not hate him. She supposed the emotion Hugh spoke of and that Miss Guyers had betrayed to him had been not hate but wounded love.

"And if you don't keep your promise," she asked, "Mr. Guyers will be very angry and he is a rich and powerful man? It will be like a public slight on his daughter and he is certain to resent it?"

"You needn't put it like that," Hugh muttered resentfully. "I daresay he will make all the trouble he can."

Dorine put out her hand and laid it softly on Hugh's.

"Hugh," she said, using his Christian name for the first time, "do you not see your duty? do you not feel you must keep your word?"

"No, I don't," he answered roughly, "and what's more, I won't."

"But you have given your word."

"If you make a promise and something unexpected turns up to prevent you from keeping it, you can't be blamed. One can't do impossible things."

"But this isn't impossible."

"It became impossible from the first moment I saw you," he answered.

She blushed rosily and there came a very lovely light into her eyes. But her resolution was not shaken. The very strength of the new love she felt growing in her heart, her tenderness for this man, her gratitude towards him, all made her feel that in no way must any reproach or blame come to him through her.

"Hugh," she said, "how do you think I should feel if I married you and brought ruin on you and all your family?"

"It strikes me we ruined ourselves long ago," he answered. "Dorine, I suppose I can't make you marry me if you won't, but there's no power on earth can make me marry Gertrude now. So that's flat."

He looked very boyish and very determined as he said this. He got up from the sofa and stood before her, very upright, his arms hanging straight by his sides. After a time he said again:—

"What beats me is why she hates me so—like poison. And yet she won't release me."

"If she hated you," Dorine said with a faint smile, "she would not want to marry you."

"Well, she does," Hugh said. He began to walk up and down the room. "It's a jolly mess," he muttered. "Why couldn't I have met you the night before instead of the night after? Anyhow I'm not going to let that ruin my life."

"We must do what is right," Dorine said slowly. "And, Hugh, I know what I say is right. I know. It is why I saw my mother last night."

"Your mother," he repeated, startled.

"She died when I was a baby." Dorine explained, "but often I see her in my dreams. Especially when anything is going to happen. And I know whether she is pleased with me or not. Last night she came because she was anxious, she wished me to be strong to do what is right and so she came."

Hugh looked at her doubtfully but Dorine was evidently speaking quite simply and seriously. Before he could say anything there came a knock at the door and Mrs. Tanner's voice called:—

"Supper is ready, Mr. Hugh."

"We had better go now," Hugh said to Dorine. "We will talk about this afterwards. But my mind is made up."

"So is mine," answered Dorine gravely.

(To be continued on Sunday the 7th instant.)

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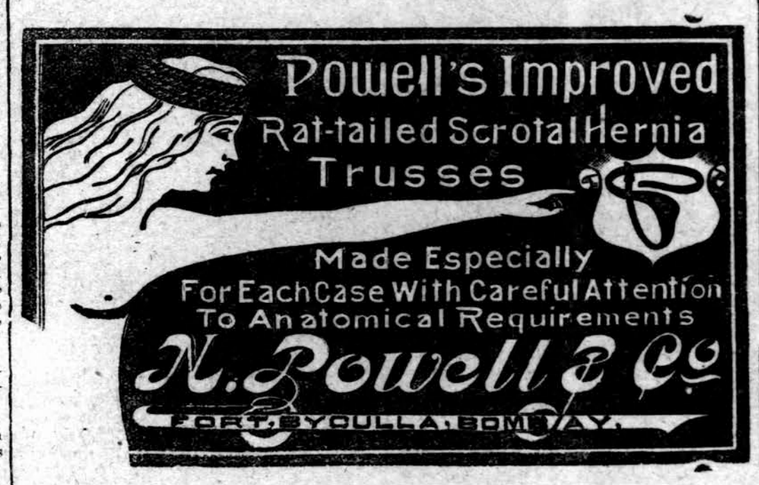

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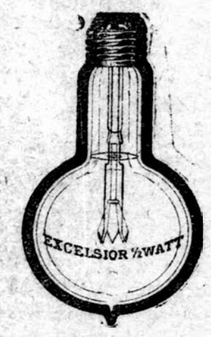

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C P Ballard, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieut W Hughes, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W Garland, Oxford and Bucks.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Capt E D Messervy, Londons.
Lieut E J Woods, West Yorkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut G R Miles, Dragoon Guards.
Capt G H Norris, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut J Scott, Field Artillery.
Capt R J Tipton, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut H M Parry, Middlesex.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut R W Storey, Durhams.

WOUNDED.

Capt J L Andrews, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut T M Barrie, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut C H Beer, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut W T Bond, Field Artillery.
Capt R T Chamen, Dorsets.
Lieut F D Clevely, Engineers.
Lieut E H Farmer, Yeomanry.
Capt G Fenwick-Owen, Yeomanry.
Lieut J A S Ffoulkes-Jones, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut P S Forder, Kings Royal Rifles.
Lieut R Frost, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut N Gilbert, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G Gilham, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C F Heatly, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G D Hodge, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut-Col W T R Houldsworth, Yeomanry.
Lieut E J Howes, Service Corps.
Major H A Jafferson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S John, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H E Johnston, Yeomanry.
Lieut A G Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Brigadier-General C G Lewes.
Second-Lieut A Lewish, Welsh Regiment.
Capt C R Little, Trenchmortar Battery.
Second-Lieut P Llewellyn, Welsh Guards.
Lieut A M Macdonald, Royal Scots.
Lieut W McKenzie, Field Artillery.
Lieut R H Martin, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut O G Morris, Welsh Regiment
Lieut-Col O Owen, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut J J Patrick, Middlesex.
Capt. Hon. S G Pelham, Hussars.
Lieut F C Pott, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut W F Pratt, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut C E Price, Sussex.
Second-Lieut C R Pritchard, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut D E J Pryse, Welsh Fusiliers.
Major J G Rees, Yeomanry.
Capt K W Seton-Karr, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut W H Shapland, Field Artillery.
Lieut E H Tattersall, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut F A Trotter, Flying Corps.
Lieut H B Williams, Welsh Regiment.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R Caldecott, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E P P Edmonds, Flying Corps.
Lieut C R H Ffolliott, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C H Flere, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J N B Mc Kim, Flying Corps, R. N.
Lieut W P Roch, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut G P F Thomas, Durhams.

INDIAN CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 1.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 625, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Indian Army:—Captain W. M. Marshall.

DIED OF DISEASE.

East Kents:—Acting Captain S. Skilton.

WOUNDED.

Hussars:—Temporary Captain J. A. Hampson.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.

KILLED.

Flight-Lieut Harwood J Arnold, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED

Actg. Flight-Commander Rupert R. Winter

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Flight-Lieut Harwood J Arnold.
Probationary Flight Officer, Cecil C Franklin, R. N.
Probationary Flight Officer Lewis Brown, R. N.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Sub-Lieut Harold C Rowland, Vol. Res

MISSING.

Flight-Commander Leonard W. Ormerod, R. N
Observer Sub-Lieut William L. H. Pattisson, R. N.

WOUNDED.

Paymaster Oswald J Wainwright.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Probationary Flight Officer William J Allen R. N.
Probationary Flight Officer Cyril B Smith, R. N.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED.

Flight Sub-Lieut Charles E Wodehouse, R. N.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Acting Lieut Basil Baseby, Marine Artillery.
Flight Sub-Lieut George Cartmel, R. N.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Probationary Flight Officer Alec H Matthews, R. N.
Probationary Flight Officer Clarence E Sherlock, R. N.
Probationary Flight Officer Frederick N Lawler, R. N.

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BOMBAY SYNDICATE'S ACTIVITIES IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 2.

The activities of a Bombay corporation headed by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, known as the All-India Industrial Syndicate, Ltd., have extended to Burma. A representative of the concern who is on a visit to Burma has spent some time in Toungoo district, Central Burma, in connection with the paper pulp industry. He stated in an interview that though Messrs. Jamal Brothers' application for sole monopoly to extract bamboos in Burma for paper pulp had been vetoed by the Government of India the Syndicate have been promised the right to extract bamboos in the tract of land in Toungoo district between Kabo and Sittang districts, while the Local Government have promised sympathetically to consider the Syndicate's wants. It is the intention of the Syndicate to crush the bamboo by their own special process, make it into pulp and export pulp in bulk to paper manufacturers at Home for treatment there. The pulp obtained, he states, is of excellent quality and good white paper can be made from it. It is as good as exported pulp and the polymorph species of bamboo obtainable here makes the proposition essentially a commercial one and has a higher chance of success than Messrs. Turner Morrison's Canara bamboo project, as their bamboos are of harder variety and more difficult of extraction than in Burma.

The difficulty of bamboo knots has been got over. There was a good deal of preliminary work to be done, and he did not think a start would be made till 1920, when he hoped the situation at Home would be eased for securing machinery. The Syndicate propose to work a certain selected area of reserved tract and have been provisionally promised the sole right of extraction in these areas. It is proposed to put down in Toungoo district about thirty pulp-making depots.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

OFFICER REHABILITATED.

The "London Gazette" announces that his Majesty has restored to Lieutenant-Colonel Stockall of the Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, his rank and decorations which were cancelled in 1909. The announcement recalls a sensational affair in 1904, when Stockall, who was managing director of a firm of wholesale jewellers, stated that two ruffians entered the warehouse and overpowered and gagged him at the point of a revolver, then rifled safes and stole £3,123 worth of jewellery. Stockall received £2,000 insurance. The mystery of Stockall's assailants was not solved until 1909, when Stockall was arrested and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the second division. The War Office declined Stockall's services at the outbreak of the war. He failed to enlist owing to his age, and took up a clerkship in the Army Pay Corps under an assumed name. He was recommended for a commission, but the War Office discovered his identity and refused it. His Majesty in January granted a free pardon.

THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY.

MRS. NAIDU AT JULLUNDUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JULLUNDUR Mar. 31.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered an address in Urdu before a large gathering at which the students of the Kanya Maha Vidyalaya were present. She started by saying that it was an injunction of her *guru*, Mr. Gandhi, that wherever there was an assembly of Indians speeches should be made in the vernacular. She replied to the criticisms sometimes urged against female education that it tended to destroy modesty and other feminine virtues. She urged the people of the Punjab to understand their rights and along with that their responsibilities also. Liberty could not be obtained until they were charged with the spirit of liberty which knew no prejudices and the spirit that spurned all false and foolish trammels.

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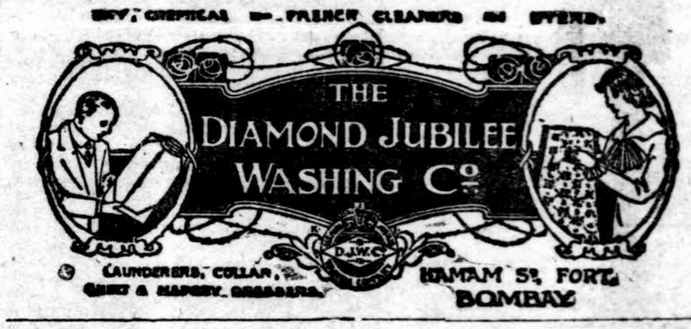

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A COMPARISON WITH ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA.

In view of the discussion that is being carried on in the Press, on the platform and in the Legislative Council on Local Self-Government reform in the Bombay Presidency, the following article, in which the English, the Prussian and the Bombay systems are compared, will be found interesting. It shows how the Bombay system approximates to the Prussian system—though even less free than that system—and is far removed from the reality of Local Self-Government enjoyed by the people in England.

The aim of this article is to show that the system of Local Self-Government working in the Bombay Presidency is not the English system, but the Prussian system of Municipal Government, not figuratively, but literally, Prussian in theory and Prussian in practice. The legislation that introduced Municipal Government—*Local Self-Government* is a misnomer—in the country, and the subsequent amendments of the original Act from time to time have all proceeded on Prussian lines and not on English ones, the pious wishes of Lord Ripon of blessed memory notwithstanding. In order to show that this is so, the broad outlines and chief features of the English and Prussian systems are given below, which will enable us to compare them with our system and to decide whether the framers of our Municipal Acts resorted to London or to Berlin for inspiration. The authority is Percy Ashley.

English System.

Local Administration in England is carried on through five departments, as under:—(1) The Home Office; (2) The Local Government Board; (3) The Board of Trade; (4) The Board of Education and (5) The Board of Agriculture. These five departments are each in charge of a Cabinet Minister entrusted with the direction, guidance and control of the Local Authorities, under the supervision of the Cabinet and of Parliament. We are concerned with the second of the five departments, the Local Government Board, which is composed, nominally, of a number of Privy Councillors, but the work is actually done by a President aided by a Parliamentary Secretary and a permanent secretary. Its functions chiefly are to supervise and guide the work of Local Authorities, to watch their financial operations, to determine the constitution of Authorities and to collect and publish, annually, information as to the conditions, financial and other, of Local Government throughout the country. This Central Department is, no doubt, also a controlling authority. Its approval is necessary for many acts of the local bodies, such as the making of bye-laws, dealings with municipal property, housing schemes, loans and many other matters prescribed by the Legislature. It is its duty to see that the local bodies carry out the positive directions of the law and in the event of persistent neglect to take the necessary steps to enforce obedience. But the local bodies in England are responsible only to the electors, and the Central Department has no powers of bureaucratic control over them. Therefore, all they can do is to try persuasion or to invoke the aid of the Courts of Justice to enforce the law. There is another method of control, namely, administrative or bureaucratic method, by fines, suspensions, dismissals or supersession of a negligent authority. But in Great Britain the control is almost entirely judicial and the bureaucratic method of control is practically left in abeyance. The general characteristics of the system of Local Self-Government in England may be summarised as,—(a) the predominance, throughout, of the elected councils, (b) the participation of the elected councillors in both the deliberative and administrative work by means of the committee system, (c) subordination of the paid professional official to the unpaid elected amateur, (d) the weakness of administrative control exercised by the Central Department and (e) the reference of all disputes between a Local Body and the Central Authority to the ordinary Courts of Justice. (Percy Ashley).

Prussian System.

In Prussia, on the other hand, Local Administration is carried on through nine departments of state, one of which is the Ministry of the Interior, which has the supervision and control of the various local authorities. At its head is a Minister of State who is not a leading politician as in England but a civil servant, appointed by the King of Prussia, responsible to the Kaiser and not to Parliament. The areas of local administration are five in number:—(1) The Province, (2) The Rural Circle, (3) The Government-District, (4) The Official District and (5) The Town Commune. We have to examine the organisation of the Town Communes, as resembling our town municipalities. Town municipalities are created by a royal decree. The cenere of the civic government is the Town Council. The numbers of members of each Town Council vary in proportion to population. These Councils are wholly elected. The duration is six years. Each Council elects its own president. So much for the constitution of the deliberative part of a Municipality. In Prussia the municipal executive is a burgomaster and a Board of Magistrates or Administrative Board. The burgomaster is a salaried professional official appointed and paid by the Council. He presides over the Administrative Board. He is the co-ordinating power in the civic administration. The Administrative Board is composed of unprofessional members appointed by the Town Council for six years and a number of technical experts, appointed and paid by the Council for twelve years. The function of the Administrative Board is three-fold. (1) It is the agent, within the municipal area, of the Central Government and in this capacity it is independent of the control of the Town Council; (2) It is the administrative authority for municipal affairs and carries on all executive work of city government; (3) It is on an equality with the Council in the consideration of all questions of policy and city legislation. Its members may take part in the deliberations of the Council if they so choose and have to answear interpellations and explain their actions. Though the members are appointed by the Town Council, the Board is practically independent. It is the real guiding and determining force in municipal administration. Its long tenure of office, its position as an agent of the Central Government, its exercise of some uncontrolled executive powers, its co-equal authority, its expert knowledge, all cobine to make it so. The Town Council is a debating, criticising and budget-sanctioning body. The law simply authorises a Town Council to do whatever it thinks necessary or advisable in the interests of the area of its jurisdiction, but subject to the requirement that its proposals shall be submitted for the approval of the Central Authorities.

The Prussian ideal is administration by the professional expert, checked by lay criticism and the power of the purse. This principle prevails throughout the whole of local government. The executive is, to a certain extent, independent of the deliberative authority. The official is predominant. The executive agents of a locality, elected and paid by a Municipality are also the representatives of the Central Government; as such, they are members of the Bureaucracy. They are controlled by it and naturally therefore look to it for guidance and direction in regard to local affairs. Local Self-Government is Prussian, therefore is weak. It is not an exercise of the will of the locality. It is rather the exercise of the will of the Central Authorities by the locality. In fact, it is the Bureaucracy that rules Local Self-Government in Prussia.

Bombay System.

I now come to the consideration of the constitution and working of Local Self-Government in the Bombay Presidency. At the head of all municipal authorities in the Bombay Presidency is a member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay, responsible to his colleagues only and not to the Legislative Council and acting in the name of the Governor-in-Council. An act for the municipal government of localities is passed in the Legislative Council. Various areas are created and declared municipal areas. Under the powers reserved in the Act, the Governor-in-Council proceeds to create and constitute municipalities, both great and small and invests them with powers and makes them responsible to him for duties prescribed in the Act. The Governor-in-Council reserves to himself a very large quantity of powers of general guidance and control and delegates to the Revenue Commissioner of a Division an equally large amount of powers of supervision, watching and report to Government, and to the Collector of a District all autocratic powers of executive control. No Municipality in the whole Presidency, not excluding even the town and island of Bombay is wholly elective. A certain proportion, usually about one-third is nominated by Government. What the value of a nominated vote is, the whole country knows to its sorry experience. The lesser Municipalities are presided over by an Assistant or a Deputy Collector. He presides over municipal meetings if he is touring in the district or in his absence the Mamlatdar, the chief Revenue Officer of a Taluka presides as Vice-President and does the municipal work by ordering a thing to be done, another to be not done, an application to be granted, another to be refused, a budget to be passed and an expenditure incurred by the Secretary as per his orders to be sanctioned and passed. All Councillors if it is not degrading the term to give the appellation to the members of a Taluka Municipal Board—both elected and nominated, affirmatively nod their heads as if they were so many dummies or automatons, or if they open their lips at all, they do it only to utter '*jo-hukkum*,' 'Yes, Sir.' This is Local Self-Government of an Indian Taluka. The Mamlatdar is a salaried official of the Bureaucracy. The Assistant Collector is a salaried member of the Bureaucracy.

The bigger municipalities, city-municipalities as they are called, consist of elected and nominated members, in the proportion, in some cases, of half to half, in others, in the proportion of about two-thirds to one-third; in the latter case, an apparent majority of the elected over the nominated members, in reality, an important mapority in the actual working of the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1872-73, as amended by all subsequent amendments, culminating in the notorious amendment of 1914. Some City Municipalities are presided over by the Collector-President, others by a non-official nominated president and a few by an elected president. The Collector-President is the executive head of the stipendiary administrative staff and rules supreme, an autocrat—lord of all he surveys. In the second case, the non-official nominated president has, legally, the same powers and duties as in the first case, but in case he uses his discretion which is contrary to that of the chief Revenue Officer of the District—the Collector—or, in deference to the opinion of the corporation, goes out of *order*. Chapter 12 of the Bombay District Municipal Act intervenes and the Collector calls the nominated president to order and to stand at attention. Some municipalities of this class, if they so choose, appoint a Chief Officer, to whom are delegated, by the Act compulsorily, and by a Municipality, voluntarily, much of its powers and duties, powers of which it is shorn and duties for which it is responsible, though performed by the Chief Officer, appointed and paid by itself, but not liable to be removed from office except by a majority of three-fourths of the Corporation, a sheer impossibility, when it is remembered that nearly a third of the total number of votes is a *mechanical vote*, a *'hadel hope'* in the military parlance of an Indian sepoy for "Hands up."

In the third case, the elected President is an ornamental figure-head, if not a regular dummy. All the powers of the Collector-President and of the nominated president on sufferance are gone, being transferred, in case of towns of a hundred thousand and more people, to a Municipal Commissioner. All that he has to do is to call meetings, to fix date, time and place, to settle the order of business, to preside at them with the airs of a jackdaw in the plumes of a peacock and to act as a post-office letter-box between the corporation and the officials if a masterful Commissioner has not already arrogated to himself this last function. All the powers and duties, formerly exercised and performed by the Corporation, are, by the amending Act of 1914, transferred to the Municipal Commissioner, who is ordinarily, though not necessarily, a member of the Bureaucracy, an I.C.S.; or a high salaried official of Government, appointed by Government and paid by the Municipality but not liablle to be removed by it. The Municipal Commissioner, though paid by the Municipality, is not its servant, but its master, to a certain extent. He is independent of the Corporation and his orders are, except in four or five cases, final, not liable to be revised by the Corporation. In this presect, he wields powers more autocratic than the Governor-General-in-Council, against *all* of whose orders there is an appeal to higher authorities. A cursory glance at Chapter 13-A, the interpellation of 1914, is enough to show how much of real Self-Government remains in the hands of the people and whether Local Self-Government in Bombay is a sham or a reality. In justice to the system it may be pleaded that the Municipality has the glorious (?) power of the purse of which we hear so much at present in respect of the expected constitutional changes. But woe to the Municipality that refuses to unstring its purse at the bidding of a Commissioner or a Chief Officer, backed by the all-powerful irresponsible bureaucracy. Out goes the executive fiat under section 179, Chapter XII, the Municipality is superseded and there is an end to what there was of Local Self-Government in the locality.

Comparison.

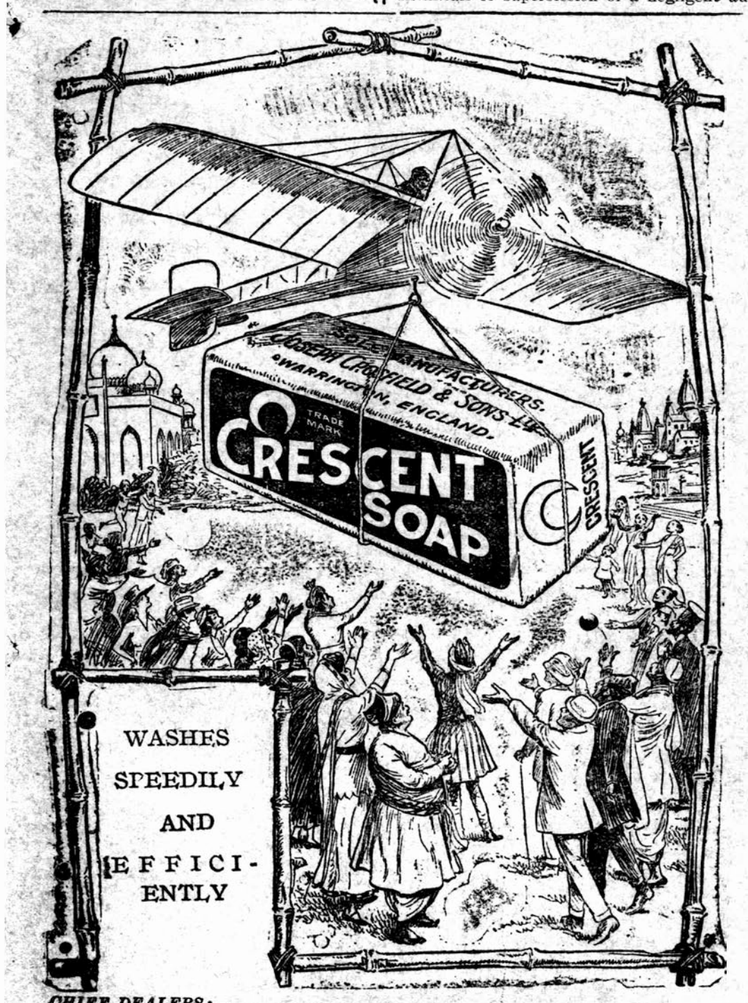
We shall now compare the three systems in juxta-position. In England, the Councils are *wholly elected*, in Prussia it is the same, while in the Bombay Presidency *it is not*. In England, the elected Councillors participate in both the deliberative and administrative work by means of the Committee system, in Prussia the Board of Magistrates or the Administrative Board rules supreme, independently of the Town Council. The Town Council pays all bills. The same is the case with our city municipalities. In England, *the paid professional official is subordinate to the unpaid elected amateur. The latter is the authoirty and the former his agent or servant.* In Prussia, he is not. In Bombay, ditto. In England, the grip of the Central Authorities is week. In Prussia, it is tight, while in Bombay, it is suffocating. In England, *local government is the exercise of the will of the locality by the locality;* in Prussia, *it is the exercise of the will of the Central authority by the locality;* in Bombay, *the municipality has but a hypnotised will.*

In England, in cases of a difference between the Central and Local authorities, *all disputes are referred to the ordinary Courts of Justice; in Prussia, the bureaucratic method, described above is employed; in Bombay, the municipality is superseded if it is self-respecting, people's-interests-safe-guarding* or in the language of the official, persistently defaulting, unfit, incompetent, etc.

Results.

The result is that in England the non-professional elected members conduct the local administration, with the help of the paid professional staff, by means of the Committee system and so, each member has a share in the determination and direction of local policy and in the practical work of carrying out that policy. In Prussia the professional administrator even when appointed and paid by the local authority is, emphatically, the head of that Authority and to a considerable extent directs and controls its actions He administers subject to the supervision and financial control of the Councils. In Bombay, there is this little difference only, that financial control is merely illusory, as we have seen above.

In fine, in England, local government is in the hands of the people; in Prussia, it is under the direction of the bureaucracy; in the Bombay Presidency it is under the heels of the bureaucracy.



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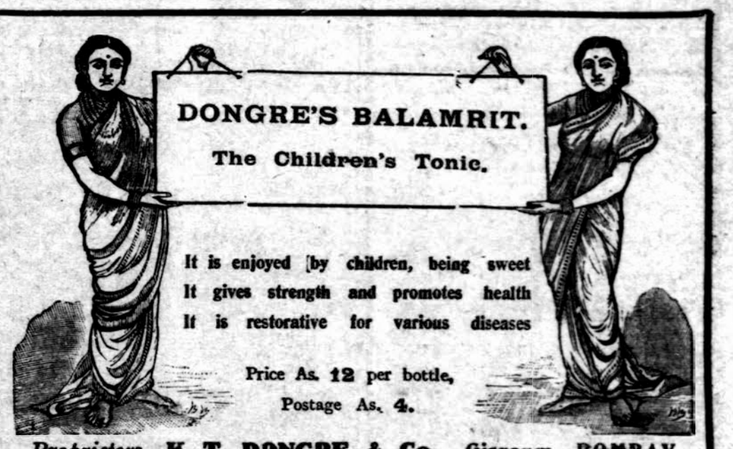
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